The Outlook

SEPTEMBER 3, 1919

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

THE President has made two important public statements dealing with the high cost of living. One of these was an appeal to the public addressed by the President to "my fellow-citizens." The other was an appeal to the striking railway shopmen. In both these documents the President points out that unreasonable and obstinate demands for great additions to wages not only do not solve the problem of the high cost of living, but complicate and increase it. This method is simply traveling round and round in a vicious circle.

> Increases in wages will, moreover, certainly result in still further increasing the cost of production, and therefore the cost of living, and we should only have to go through the same process again. Any substantial increase of wages in leading lines of industries at this time would utterly crush the general campaign which the Government is waging with energy, vigor, and substantial hope of success to reduce the high cost of living. And the increases in the cost of transportation which would necessarily result from increases in the wages of railway employees would more certainly and more immediately have that effect than any other enhanced wage costs. Only by keeping the cost of production on its present level, by increasing production, and by rigid economy and saving on the part of the people can we hope for large decreases in the burdensome cost of living which now weighs us down.

These principles which lie behind a correct solution of the problem have been stated before, but they come with special force from the Chief Executive of the Nation. The President calls upon his fellow-citizens to have patience, to refrain from class antagonism and from class profiteering, from costly strikes and industrial warfare, at least until normal conditions can be re-established. This appeal to the public is followed by an appeal to the railway employees. He tells them that we are facing a graver crisis perhaps than any precipitated by the war; that if the problems of social reconstruction and industrial readjustment in this country are not studied with sanity and restraint "it will mean National disaster." The President recognizes that some of the uneasiness of railway employees is due to their misgivings about the future of American railways, but he does not think that this "uneasiness is well grounded." He believes that, whatever is finally decided upon as to the administration of the railways, whether public or private ownership is adopted, the rights of the workers will be properly protected.

In these two appeals the President has made very clear the one incontrovertible fact in the situation. Profiteering by groups inflates the high cost of living even more seriously than profiteering by individuals. The situation is made worse, not remedied, by strikes and industrial warfare. If we do not get together and co-operate in saving and in increased production of the necessaries of life, we shall all suffer together.

INCREASE PRODUCTION

> The high cost of living needs to be abated by diligent, efficient, and conscientious labor and by avoidance of waste and extravagance.
>
> The real unit of value is not a dollar but the purchasing price of a dollar.
>
> The price of all things is fixed by the average compensation received for one hour's work.
>
> The only sure remedy for the high cost of living is increased production and the stabilization of prices in conformity with wages now being paid.
>
> Any workman who demands a greater proportionate return for his labor than his fellow-workmen in other lines are getting, is as guilty of profiteering as is a grocer who charges exorbitant prices for the necessities of life.

These axioms were not proclaimed by any "highbrow" body of professors. They are to be found among the resolutions passed on August 23 at Atlantic City by the elected representatives of the employees of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, one of the major steel corporations. The enunciation of such economic doctrines is, we believe, significant of broader thought among workingmen.

Exactly the same position was taken a few days previously by Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister. In a speech in the House of Commons he declared, "We shall never improve matters until we increase production."

"In every direction," declared Mr. Lloyd George, "we are consuming more and producing less." He dealt specially with the coal crisis as the chief factor in the general industrial situation. Although thirty thousand more miners are employed now than in 1914, this year's production of coal will be but 200,000,000 tons, compared with 287,000,000 before the war. The Premier rejected the majority report of the recent Coal Commission which provided for the gradual nationalization of coal mines. Instead he proposed a plan for partial Government control by which the Government will buy out mineral rights and raise a fund for the promotion of the social welfare of the miners. The country would be divided into areas; in each the workers are to have directors representing them in the body controlling the area.

Turning to the general situation, the Prime Minister outlined his bill calling for a forty-eight-hour week and "living wages," the measure to apply to all industries with but a few exceptions.

In addition, Mr. Lloyd George announced forthcoming legislation to check the importation of goods at prices below British cost of production.

The measures proposed are what might be expected from a statesman of Mr. Lloyd George's cleverness and courage.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF PRICES

A good many people have been skeptical as to the practical usefulness of the Government's undertaking to regulate prices and prosecute individual profiteers. They have pointed out that even the laudable attempt of the Government to sell its stocks of food to the public is merely a temporary expedient, as there is only about a dollar's worth of food in the entire accumulation for every man, woman, and child in the United States. But whatever may be the complications, and they are very great, of trying to regulate prices by Government fiat, there is an aspect of Government activities with regard to the high cost of living that may be of great value in one particular, namely, in giving general publicity to important facts. This is illustrated in the preliminary statement of the two Commissioners appointed by Governor Smith, of New York State, to report to him on the high cost of living. These Commissioners are ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn and Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education and President of the State University.

Their preliminary report is devoted almost exclusively to the question of milk, a food which forms the most important foundation for the health and physical welfare of a great city like New York. The two Commissioners say that the milk problem has been investigated over and over again, despite which the price of milk has rapidly risen in the last three years and is likely to go still higher during the coming winter. Some of this increase is due to natural causes, but

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some requires explanation. For example, the Commissioners state that in Philadelphia, where the milk-producing farmers are paid slightly more than the milk producers who supply New York City, the retail price of bottled milk is so much lower than in New York "as to challenge our special attention."

> What this slight difference in the price of each quart of milk means to the people of New York City may be estimated from the fact that in round numbers 2,000,000 quarts of milk are daily consumed in New York City. Of this forty-four per cent is bottled—that is, approximately 880,000 quarts of bottled milk are sold in New York City daily. This difference between the selling price of bottled milk in Philadelphia, which is fourteen cents a quart, and that in New York City, which is sixteen cents a quart, means that the people of New York in a year would pay $6,424,000 more than the people of Philadelphia for the same amount of bottled milk; and $3,212,000 a year more than the people of Chicago; and $1,106,000 more than the people of Boston.
>
> Undoubtedly it costs more to do business and to distribute milk in New York City than it does in Boston, Philadelphia, or Chicago, but a milk system that costs the people of the city of New York comparatively $6,000,000 a year more than it costs the people of Philadelphia, and $3,000,000 a year more than it costs the people of Chicago, and $1,000,000 more than it costs the people of Boston, needs either explanation or reformation.

To remedy this situation ex-Governor Glynn and Dr. Finley recommend the creation of a "Fair Price Milk Committee." If such a Committee cannot succeed in making proper adjustment, the Commissioners believe that Governor Smith will be driven "to the regrettable alternative" of urging "legislation which would make it possible for the State or the municipality to regulate the distribution and sale of this necessity of life." This work would be done by a State Milk Commission. This Commission would concern itself, not with the price of milk to the farmer, but with the distribution of milk in cities of the first and second class.

Ex-Governor Glynn and Dr. Finley add, as to other foods, that all sorts of investigations are now going on and to duplicate these would be useless. "The important thing to do is to co-ordinate these investigations, correlate the data produced, and devise such legislation as may be necessary." On the whole, ex-Governor Glynn and Dr. Finley have supplied the public with one of the most sensible and hopeful documents on the high cost of living that has so far come to our attention.

BETTER AND CHEAPER MILK

One solution to the problem of securing cheaper milk for our cities has been worked out by the city of La Crosse, Wisconsin. In a letter from Dr. H. Clay Evenson, of that city, we find the following:

> You may be interested to know that we are making it possible for the people in La Crosse to obtain pure, clean, fresh milk daily for eight cents a quart. . . . The farmers bring their milk into the city in large cans, and in place of pouring the milk from the cans into bottles on their farm they pour it from the large cans into the bottles or pails that the consumer brings with him to these depots. These depots are the city's voting booths, and are located in the wards about the city. They are kept clean by the women in the wards. This milk is poured three hours after it is cooled and is always morning's milk. The cream that is sold is the cream from the night's milk of the day before. This milk is better and fresher for the babies, and each poor mother saves five cents on each quart by going to the booths (depots) and carrying home the milk in her own container. No other food is sold or allowed to be sold in the booth, and the milk is all sold out in less than an hour.

Dr. Evenson further states that the health officer of La Crosse has examined this milk and declares that the milk sold through the city depot system is the cleanest and best milk sold in La Crosse.

The La Crosse plan has met opposition from milkmen, milk dealers, and other food distributers, but it has been in operation since February, 1918. Dr. Evenson states his belief that any city of the size of La Crosse that can get its milk direct from the farm can sell milk advantageously in the same way.

GRADING UP OUR LIVE STOCK

The Department of Agriculture plans for this fall a Nation-wide drive for better live stock.

The plan is to hasten the replacement of the multitude of scrub domestic animals in the United States with pure-bred or high-grade stock and also to improve the quality of pure breds themselves. It has been evolved through long and careful observation of the live-stock industry in this country and after extensive consultation with specialists and breeders.

The figures compiled by the Department show that the average dairy cow in the United States yields about four thousand pounds of milk a year, a figure scarcely two-thirds the average production in some European countries, such as Denmark. The United States has thousands of cows which have milk yields of more than twelve thousand pounds—double the Danish average—but, on the other hand, it has hundreds of thousands which are kept for milk and yet yield only a small fraction as much as the best cows, though receiving nearly as much feed and care.

It is to be hoped that this campaign will meet with widespread success, for the doctrine that "the sire is half the herd" has still to make converts in many parts of the United States. Even in sections where cattle-breeding either for dairy purposes or beef has reached a high standard of efficiency there are still to be found many farmers who fail to realize the importance of grading up their stock by the selection of suitable sires. The same principle which underlies the demand for grading up our dairy and beef cattle is of course equally applicable to horses, pigs, and poultry.

THE NEW GERMANY

On August 21 Friedrich Ebert was inaugurated President of Germany under the Constitution just adopted.

The first thing to strike the American in the text of this Constitution is the absence of the word *Republik* and the presence of the word *Reich*. But that need not bother us unnecessarily. If the Germans call their country not a "republic" but apparently an "empire," they use the word *Reich* in its basic sense of "realm." To quiet all fears, however, the Constitution declares that the *Reich* is actually "a republican state."

As hitherto, Germany continues to be a federal "realm" and a series of particular states. Each state must have a liberal constitution with a legislature elected by universal suffrage.

The *Reich* is naturally also under universal suffrage. All the people, men and women, elect the President for a term of seven years. As regards the relations in Germany between the people and their Chief of State, this seems a wonderful advance. Nor is this all. Though, like our Executive, he is Commander-in-Chief of the defense forces, Parliament, not he, is to have power to declare war and to make peace. To be sure, he, like our President, is to make treaties, but, as here, Parliament must approve them. But the President can dissolve Parliament. Thus the Executive still holds the whip hand.

The Chancellor is a kind of vice-president, but with more power. The President appoints him, as well as his other Cabinet members.

As to Parliamentary control, the new Council is to be composed of the various German states, each state having at least one vote and no one having more than two-fifths of the total number of votes. As before, Prussia can control this upper house only by combination with other states. To the gratification of non-Prussians, however, the Chief of the whole German state is no longer also the Chief of the Prussian state.

Contrary to the customs of most parliaments, the Council must approve bills

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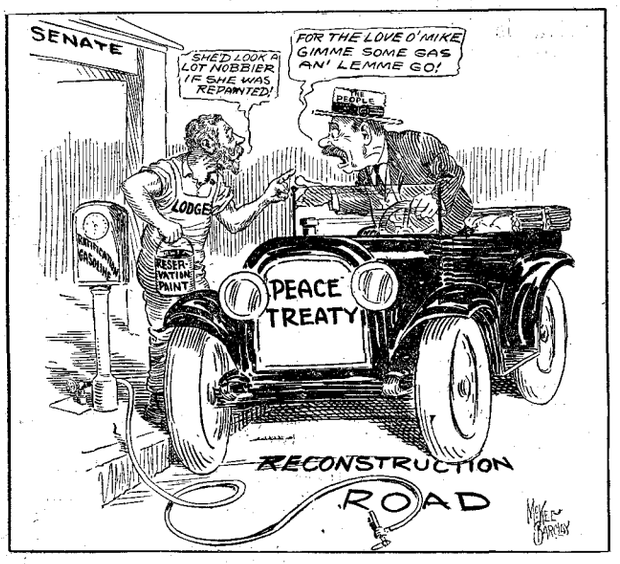
CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

Barclay in the Baltimore Sun


SENATE
SHE'D LOOK A LOT NOBBIER IF SHE WAS REPAINTED!
FOR THE LOVE O' MIKE GIMME SOME GAS AN' LEMME GO!
LODGE
PEACE TREATY
RECONSTRUCTION ROAD

COME ON, LET'S GO!

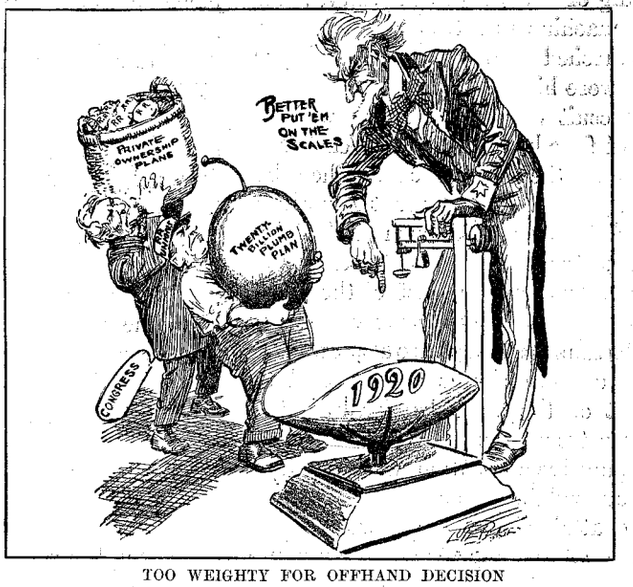
Pease in the Newark Evening News

FOR THE ASKING

Knott in the Dallas News

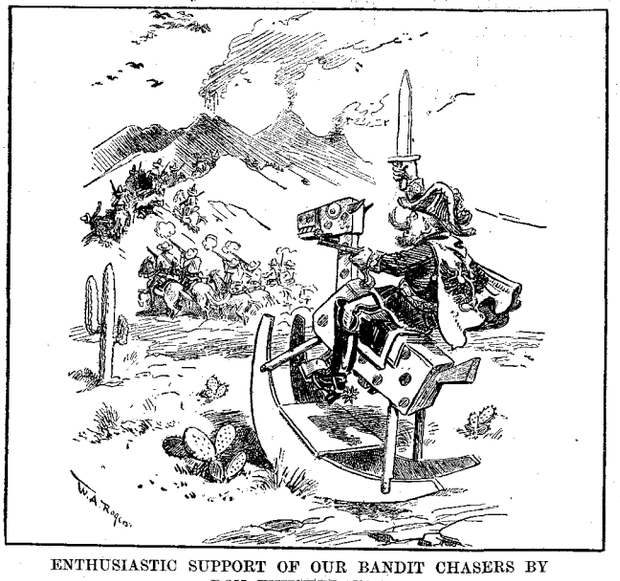
TELLING HIM WHERE TO GET OFF

Pease in the Newark Evening News



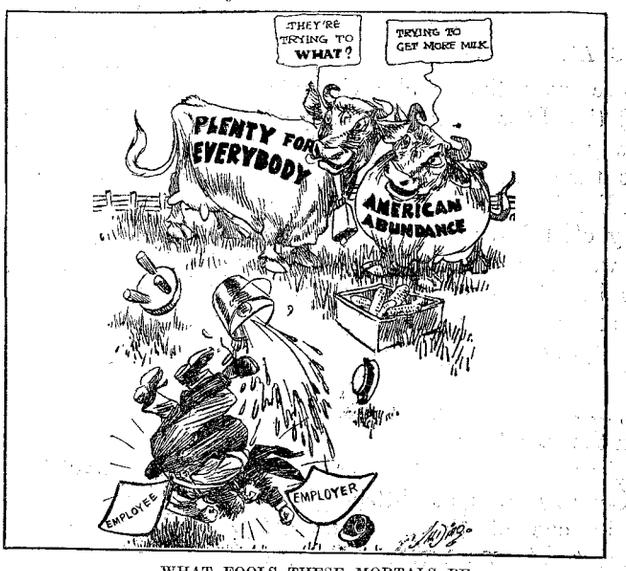
TOO WEIGHTY FOR OFFHAND DECISION

Rogers in the New York Herald



ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT OF OUR BANDIT CHASERS BY DON WHISKERANZA

Darling in the New York Tribune



WHAT FOOLS THESE MORTALS BE

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before they may be introduced into the Reichstag, the popular branch of Parliament. Hence Prussians can still regard the new Constitution complacently.

On a petition of one hundred members of the Reichstag, that body may impeach the President, Chancellor, and Ministers. This sounds big and would seem to place the Executive as definitely answerable and responsible to the people. We shall see!

Last, but not least, the German flag is to be changed from red, black, and white to red, black, and gold. What will the Belgians say to this infringement?

ACROSS THE MEXICAN BORDER

In last week's issue The Outlook told of the dramatic rescue of the two American airmen held by Mexican bandits for ransom. Following the return of the airmen and their rescuer to the American side of the line American military forces immediately crossed into Mexico and took up the pursuit of the bandits. For six days the punitive column, consisting of five troops of cavalry, packtrains, machine-gun troops, and other units, searched the country in which the bandits were hiding.

The result of the expedition was the killing of four bandits by the American troops and the killing of another by machine-gun fire from a scout American airplane. It is reported, but not officially confirmed, that the bandit killed by the airplane scout was the chief of the band which captured the two American aviators. Carranzista troops are also credited with the capture of nine bandits said to be a part of the same band which the American troops were pursuing.

The punitive expedition was launched with commendable promptness and seems to have attained all the success which could have been expected from an expedition of this kind. The troops have now returned to American soil.

TENNIS AND GOLF

Once more the doubles championship of the United States has been carried away from America. This time it falls to the lot of the Australians, Norman E. Brookes and Gerald L. Patterson, to carry off this coveted trophy of the tennis world. A photograph of these players in action appears in the illustrated section of this issue. The National singles championship is still to be decided as we go to press.

Golf, as well as tennis, occupied a large place in the recent news columns, for the National championship held at the Oakmont Country Club, at Pittsburgh, resulted in one of the most dramatic tournaments of recent years. Many of the most prominent American players were forced out of the race early in the progress of the tournament, leaving as contenders in the final round S. Davidson Herron, of Pittsburgh, and Robert Jones, of Atlanta, Georgia. Herron is barely twenty-one and his rival is only seventeen years old. As Grantland Rice said of the result of this match:

> Who was it that said youth must be served? Old man Dave, an ancient veteran of twenty-two, tore this maxim into shreds. It is hard to see how any one thus far along in life could down a youngster of seventeen, but the older man, despite the five years' handicap that he had to give, won out.

Herron in his progress through the match defeated Hamilton Gardner, Jack Stearns, Will Thompson, J. Wood Platt, and "Bobbie" Jones. Platt was the conqueror of Francis Ouimet, who in turn defeated Charles Evans, the former amateur champion.

There have been many comments made on the unsportsmanlike conduct of the galleries both at the National tennis matches and at the National golf championship. There are, unfortunately, a number of people in this world who never seem to outgrow the pop-bottle-throwing attitude of the old-time baseball fan.

It might be a good plan if a few rules for the conduct of spectators could be drawn up and distributed at our National tournaments. The rules should not contain any words of more than one syllable and should be printed in type large enough for any one to read even though he or she happens to be suffering from hay fever.

GOVERNMENT BY MINORITY

An example of government by minority may be found in the repeal of the Daylight Saving Law. Through its operation millions of men, women, and children have enjoyed an extra hour of work or play. The annual half-billion-dollar value of our war garden crops has been largely due to the extra hour when the "tired business man" forgot both business and fatigue in the invigorating absorption which comes from "puttering in the garden." Our parks and playgrounds, our golf and tennis and baseball players, have borne evidence of what an extra hour after work has meant in health and pleasure-getting. Households have saved much money in their coal, gas, and electric bills. There has also been gain through the saving of eye-strain.

So the great majority of Americans, especially in the industrial centers, in our cities and smaller communities, favors the continuance of the Daylight Saving Law. But a minority does not. This minority is represented by the coal, gas, and electric-light concerns, whose profits have been much lessened by having an extra hour of daylight, and also by the dairy farmers, who have been seriously inconvenienced by the conflict between the milk-train schedule and their daily chores, and by the marked inclination shown by their hired help to start work by the old schedule and end it by the new. Members of Congress, whose first thought is always of the voters who make the loudest protests, attached a Daylight Repeal "rider" to the annual Agricultural Appropriation Bill. The President objected to the rider and promptly vetoed the bill. Thereupon Congress passed a separate Daylight Saving Repeal Bill. The President no less promptly and properly vetoed that too, saying that, while the law may have worked hardship to some farmers, its benefit to a far greater majority was sufficient reason for a veto. Then Congress passed the bill over the veto.

Thus daylight saving will come to an end on the last Sunday in October, when the clocks will go back to "sun time" and apparently remain there. We say "apparently," for next year the majority of citizens, beginning to miss the extra hour of sunshine at the end of the day, may make itself heard in Congress in no uncertain tones. Even if this should not occur, workers in the cities may demand the privilege of getting to work an hour earlier and quitting an hour earlier. In any event, we agree with Mr. Hermann Hagedorn, who writes in the New York "Tribune" as follows:

> The majority of the American public, I am convinced, derive pleasure, comfort, satisfaction, and profit from the new adjustment of the clock in summer. This majority, however, which is technically and sentimentally supposed to govern, is completely disregarded. If the public were composed of quadrupeds, some charitable soul would undoubtedly long since have organized a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Rabbits. . . . It is time that some rabbit should make his fellow-rabbits realize that a million rabbits making a united front might possibly be more than a match for twenty thousand foxes. "Bre'r Fox" was outwitted by one.

AMERICANS ALL!

ONE of the most promising experiments in Americanization is being carried on by the War Department. The experiment is being made in connection with the campaign to obtain recruits for the Regular Army, a campaign which is of vital importance at this time when our war armies are melting away into civil life and the plans for our after-the-war Army are still unmatured. But it is not the military side of this work but its social value of which we are speaking here.

Previous to the present war no person (except an Indian) who could not speak, read, and write the English language was

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permitted to enlist in the Regular Army. Under the Emergency Act the enlistment of illiterates and non-English-speaking men was permitted during the war. The necessity for this change in policy will be recognized when it is stated that nearly one-fourth of the selected men were unable to read an American newspaper or write a letter home.

Under this Emergency Act the War Department began, in May of the present year, accepting for enlistment in the Regular Army illiterates and non-English-speaking citizens and aliens. As soon as they are enlisted, men of this type are being sent to Recruit Educational Centers, where they are given a thorough course in English in addition to being instructed in the duties of a soldier.

The methods employed at the Recruit Educational Centers for the training and instruction of illiterates and non-English-speaking men were thoroughly tried out during the war. There were thousands of illiterates and non-English speaking men in the draft. In six months the development battalions handled over two hundred and fifty thousand soldiers. It was conclusively demonstrated that men of this type could be readily trained into good soldiers almost as quickly as men who knew English by coupling a course in English with the military instruction. When the armistice was signed, these schools were in progress in every camp. It was found that men brought together in this way soon forgot racial distinctions; they were all learning English; they were all members of one army; they all acquired the American viewpoint.

In three months—and often in less time—men were taught sufficient English to enable them to receive, execute, and transmit verbal orders and messages intelligently, and also to read and understand ordinary written or printed matter as contained in the various drill regulations, soldiers' handbooks, etc. It is because of the great success obtained during the war that the Army decided to continue this practical Americanization scheme.

The aliens who enlist under the provisions of the Emergency Act after three years in the Army are entitled to naturalization upon discharge—a saving of two years over the civil process. From the standpoint of the Army, the soldier is trained and instructed in English for about three months, and the Army gets the services of a soldier for the remainder of the three-year enlistment period. So as far as the Army is concerned, it is a practical business proposition.

In order that the country at large may learn of this work the War Department early in September plans to send throughout the country a recruiting detachment made up of men who have graduated from the Recruit Educational Center at Camp Upton. This particular detachment will be trained in accordance with a drill system developed by Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard Lentz, of the General Staff. Since this drill system, because of its emphasis upon the mental development of the individual recruit, is a vital part of the plan for Americanization, it deserves discussion here.

It is called "The Cadence System of Close Order Drill." Those who have seen men trained under this system are most enthusiastic. One officer of the Regular Army writes us:

> The most severe tests to prove the merits of this system of teaching drill were given last summer. A battalion commander turned over for experiment about fifty men who had been given up as "undrillable." These were the awkward ones, the mentally slow, and those who lacked a knowledge of English. These men were drilled for an hour a day for three weeks. At the end of this time they drilled like West Point cadets.

General Shanks has written of his experiments at Camp Kearney with this system in the following words:

> It made a wonderful improvement in the drill of the men at Kearney. Soldiers who before were going through movements in a perfunctory sort of way when they actually gave the commands themselves and executed the commands at the same time put an amount of snap and pep into the drill that was most gratifying.

What is this system and wherein is it an improvement on the "hay foot, straw foot" system used by the awkward squads of our Revolutionary ancestors?

Briefly, it is a system in which the men themselves give the actual commands of execution. At first thought that sounds as though this system might have been developed by a Soldiers and Sailors' Council of the new Russian army, but such is not the case. It is the child of a colonel on the General Staff, and its object is to promote discipline and not to destroy it.

Those who are interested in military training as a social asset should most certainly secure the text-book of "The Cadence System," which is published by the George Banta Publishing Company, Menasha, Wisconsin. The system is not a substitute for the close-order drill of the Infantry Drill Regulations, but a development of it. The method by which the men give the commands of execution can be briefly illustrated here by a quotation from the text-book of the system. Here are the directions for the execution of the simple movement, "Right, face:"

> The instructor cautions, "The squad will command, 'Right, Face,' and execute it." At his command, "Command," each soldier sounds off, "Right, Face" and counts "1, 2." At the count of "1" the soldier raises slightly the left heel and right toe; faces to the right, turning on the right heel, assisted by a slight pressure on the ball of the left foot.
>
> At the count of "2" the soldier places the left foot smartly by the side of the right. Left face is executed on the left heel in the corresponding manner.

In other words, the instructor or the officer tells his men what the command is to be, and then, instead of giving the command of execution or ordering "March!" merely orders "Command." The men immediately give the proper command themselves and execute it in cadence.

The recruit detachment which is to illustrate both the benefits of this new system of training and the social value of the War Department's new work will probably be known as the "Americans All!" Detachment. No happier name could be chosen. It is a fortunate augury of the day when the War Department will be permitted to bring to every young man of the country, under a system of universal training, the advantages which are accruing to these men who are fortunate enough to be chosen for this new and liberal experiment in Americanization.

TO EVERY ONE HIS DUE

IT is reported that wage-earners are receiving more money than they know how to use; that high wages are producing habits of luxury and even of vicious self-indulgence; and that comparatively little money is being laid aside for the hard times that may come in the future. And critics contend that this is the reason why wages should not be increased or even should be lowered.

If the facts are as these critics think, they furnish a very good reason why newspapers, teachers, preachers, and popular leaders should urge on the community the duties of thrift, simple living, and wise savings. But they furnish no reason why wages should be lowered or even should not be increased. It is not the duty of the community to determine for us how we should spend our money. The Bourbon aristocracy took the money of the people of France in taxes and spent it for them—and this aristocracy included not only the wealthiest but the most intelligent, and, measured by the current notions of the times, the most religious, portion of the community. The result of this theory of government was first an intolerable despotism and then a tragical revolution.

Government has two duties to perform in solving the industrial problem.

It has, first, to do all that can be done by legislation to secure for each worker his due proportion of the product of the

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joint labor of himself and his fellow-workers. If Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Carnegie have made too much money, it is not because they have not known how to spend what they have made, but it is because they have been overpaid for the services which they have rendered to the community. The New York "Times" reports that in thirteen States of the Union railway engineers and conductors get annually from $3,696 to $4,704, and it contrasts these figures with the average incomes of public officials, clergymen, physicians, lawyers, and college professors. There is no doubt that clergymen and teachers and, in general, public officials in this country are underpaid, and we think there is very little doubt that the multi-millionaires have been overpaid—not by their salaries, but by the opportunities they have been afforded for speculation. The first phase of the industrial problem to which thinking men should address themselves is this: What can be done, if anything, by legislation to secure a more just and equal division of the products of the joint labor of the people of the United States?

It is a primary duty of government to do all that can be done to prevent robbery, whether by robber bandits, robber governments, robber organizations of capitalists or robber organizations of workingmen. A government which taxes the many to enrich the few is a robber government; a capitalistic organization which exploits the many to enrich the few is a robber organization; and no less is it true that an organization of workingmen which exploits the many to enrich the few is a robber organization. Society must find some better way of determining how the money paid by the people of the United States for transportation can be justly divided than by leaving the division to be determined by industrial war.

A second duty which government owes to the community is such an education as will enable all its members to live—not merely to exist, but to live. It is a commonplace of moralists that our happiness depends not on what we have but on what we are. It is useless to provide art galleries, park concerts, and public libraries if the people cannot enjoy art, music, and literature; and it would be undemocratic and unjust to take money from people by taxation for art, music, and books which they could not use. It is the duty of the government, therefore, to provide not only an equable division of wealth but also such public education as will make it possible for the people to enjoy the benefits which an equable division of wealth confers.

Equalization of wealth and equalization of education are the two problems which democracy must solve if it would solve the industrial problem. To attempt to determine how much money a citizen or a class of citizens can wisely and profitably spend and then limit their compensation to that amount is no way to solve the industrial problem.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

THREE interesting foreign objections to the present plan for a League of Nations have come to our attention. They express an Italian, a Russian, and a Spanish point of view.

Professor Bruno Roselli, an American of Italian ancestry, who has been affiliated with more than one American educational institution, who contributed to The Outlook in 1917 a notable article on the invasion of Italy by the Austrians, and who has done effective service in this country during the war as a lieutenant of the Italian army, tells us that public opinion in Italy with regard to the League of Nations has had a reversal.

"League sentiment," he says, "was strong in Italy in 1918. When President Wilson announced that the foundations for the coming peace would rest upon the formation of a league of free nations, the Italian people felt that the moment had come to abandon their customary cynicism and to realize that a turning-point had been reached in the history of the world. Indeed, probably because the Italians are not accustomed to courageous statements on the part of those high in power, but must submit to hearing carefully worded platitudes, while the real work is done under cover, President Wilson's open sponsorship of the League created incredible enthusiasm, and I remember that in those days people in all strata of society used to say in Italy, 'The world need not fear this war too much since it gave us a Wilson, who pledges open covenants, the freedom of the seas, and a League of Nations.' But," adds Professor Roselli, "this attitude has been entirely changed for a very simple reason. The French do not trust the League of Nations to protect them, but insist upon a special alliance with Great Britain and the United States, an alliance which Mr. Wilson approves. The Italians, however, are told that they must depend solely upon the League of Nations for protection and must not have Fiume or fortify the Dalmatian Islands against possible future incursions of Austria or other peoples of the Near East."

Mr. Roselli asserts that the fears of the Italian people with regard to Austria and her malevolent influence in the Balkans are as genuine as the fears of the French with regard to Germany. Either all the Allied nations of Europe should rely upon the League of Nations or each should be allowed to take such steps as it thinks proper for its protection. The special consideration shown to France and the special prohibition imposed upon Italy have made the Italians wonder whether even Mr. Wilson himself thinks that the League as planned will furnish adequate international protection. Such is the Italian view.

Baron S. A. Korff, formerly Vice-Governor of Finland, who has just returned to this country from the Paris Conference, which he attended as a Russian representative, who has been a valued contributor to these pages, and has long been known to us as an enlightened supporter of constitutional government in Russia, tells us that those who sincerely hope for the resuscitation of constitutional and orderly government in Russia are lukewarm towards the League of Nations.

"Up to the present time," he says, "we Russians do not know how our former allies regard our country. Are we allies, foes, or neutrals? As a matter of fact, in many cases we have been treated on a level with Germany, certainly not as allies. This is bound sooner or later to have bad consequences. And Russia, if she is resuscitated, as I believe she will be, will not submit to a two-thirds vote, or to the vote of a country like Spain or Greece, to decide her fate. She will never consent to enter the League on any other condition than that of the 'ground floor.' For these reasons, although heartily convinced of the absolute necessity for a League of Nations, for the international intercourse of the civilized world and of an International Court as the best means for the organization of such intercourse, the present plan as worded in the Versailles Peace Treaty is, I think, unworkable and unpractical."

The third view is that of a Spanish educator, Señor José Castillejo, who is now visiting this country as delegate of the Spanish Ministry of Public Instruction. He is a Liberal, and believes in and foresees great social and political changes, not only in Spain, but throughout all Europe.

"The present plan," he says, "does not create a genuine League of Nations. It is in effect only a military alliance of five great Powers. We shall have to go through another world war before the public opinion of the world is convinced that military force is folly and that international co-operation and international law must be adopted in a genuine and permanent form."

There is much to arrest the attention in these three views. We state them to our readers, for we think that intelligent men and women should be informed of

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every aspect of a great international problem upon which they are going to be called upon to express not only an opinion but perhaps ultimately a decision.

The difficulties which these three gentlemen have laid before us are undoubtedly very real. It is quite possible that the world may have to go through a still more searching and terrible experience than it has suffered during the past four years before it will adopt the rule of reason and co-operation in place of the rule of selfishness and force. Our reply to these objections, however, is a simple one. The present plan is far from perfect, but shall we run the risk of continued chaos at home and abroad by refusing to try the rudimentary organization that is presented to us, with the hope that another world war or ten years of disputing will give us something better?

THE ACTORS' STRIKE

A STATEMENT BY ETHEL BARRYMORE

THROUGH the courtesy of Walter Hampden, The Outlook has received from Miss Ethel Barrymore the following statement of reasons why the foremost American actors are on strike against the theater managers, or, if not actually striking themselves, are in sympathy with the strikers. Mr. Hampden, for example, is one of the most painstaking, gifted, and serious-minded actors on the American stage. If we mistake not, he first came into public notice some years ago as the creator of the leading part in Rann Kennedy's remarkable allegorical play "The Servant in the House." His acting in this remarkable production required both art and intelligence of a very high order. Last winter, despairing, we surmise, of obtaining the support of those very managers who now claim that they are the only simon-pure patrons of the drama as an art rather than a trade, he appeared in New York as Hamlet under his own management, with his own company, and at his own expense. Mr. Hampden (he is known only by his stage name) is the son of a distinguished New York lawyer and is the brother of Paul Dougherty, an American painter of international eminence whose pictures of the rock-bound coasts of Maine or of Cornwall, England, are the admiration of artists and amateurs of art alike.

Miss Barrymore (in private life Mrs. Russell Griswold Colt) is a niece of John Drew and a sister of John and Lionel Barrymore. Her standing on the stage both with her colleagues and the public is an enviable one. Theater people have a way of referring to her with a marked combination of respect and admiration, as they do when speaking of Maude Adams or Ellen Terry. In a recent interview in the New York "Times" Miss Barrymore said:

> People understand, I think, that all my experience, under one management, has been a happy one. Mr. Frohman never made a contract and always kept his word. The time when I began work and the time before that when the older members of my family were acting was the day of the individual manager. As a business the theater wasn't so well developed. There were plenty of practical disadvantages. But at least there was courtesy and a sense of high tradition.
>
> Actors of that day were "the ladies and gentlemen of the company." They were addressed accordingly. Now it is "Here, you!"
>
> The change began with the great combinations of managers. From that time on making more money, at any sacrifice of standards, has been the one end. Of course there are exceptions. It is the general tendency that I'm talking about. A good many managers appear to think they are simply merchants and the actors are their stock in trade. They must make all the decisions and everybody else must accept them.
>
> When they think more money can be made that way, they put on a lot of plays that the best of the profession are ashamed of. They think nothing of the honor of the theater as an institution. Of all the childish things that have been said against us the funniest is that the actors are forgetting the dignity of their art! What has any of these managers done to keep the stage on a high level?

ETHEL BARRYMORE

John Drew, Walter Hampden, Ethel Barrymore, and their leading colleagues wish to preserve the high traditions of the theater. They believe that acting should be regarded and treated as one of the fine arts. But they know that this can be done only when the individual actors and actresses are enabled to preserve their self-respect, and that therefore they must have, to begin with, a certain recognized economic standing. But this footlight introduction is already too long. Let the curtain rise and Miss Barrymore shall speak for herself.—THE EDITORS.

MISS BARRYMORE SPEAKS

Six years ago the Actors' Equity Association was formed in an endeavor to correct some of the more flagrant abuses that had crept into the theatrical profession. The actors, having no organization with which to protect themselves, were being ruthlessly exploited.

For instance, there was no limit to the period of free rehearsals and no guarantee for any definite period of work—this of course is not referring to sporadic individual cases, but to the vast majority. Companies would rehearse eight or nine, or even more, weeks and close up with less than one week's salary. Even at the present time the chorus of one prominent musical show has already rehearsed for eleven weeks without salary, and the chorus of another prominent musical show rehearsed for twelve weeks without salary, during which time most of them had to pay a bill of $60 for shoes.

Some time ago the custom crept in of paying only one-half salary for the week before Christmas and the week before Easter. Certain managers "improved" upon this idea, until some contracts called for no less than seven half-salaried weeks during the season. Again, in one-night stands in the West, where Saturday is the worst night in the week theatrically on account of all the stores being open, certain managers made it a practice to cut Saturday-night performances, take a sleeper-jump to a town where Sunday performances could be given (the actor of course paying for his sleeper), and then docking the actor for the Saturday night lost and not paying him for the Sunday performance—or performances—given.

The Actors' Equity Association was organized in an endeavor to obtain from the managers a definite form of contract that would be equitable alike to the actor and manager. After three years of sedulous endeavor, the managers at last con-

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sented to meet the representatives of the Actors' Equity Association, and after about a year of negotiations a mutually satisfactory contract was drawn up and ratified, the members of the United Managers' Protective Association agreeing to issue only this contract in future and the members of the Actors' Equity Association agreeing to abide by and live up to the same. In case of any dispute arbitration was agreed upon in clause 18 of the contract, in which the Actors' Equity Association was acknowledged to represent the actor.

Last May a new managerial association was formed within the old one, calling itself the Producing Managers' Association. This Association invited the officers and Council of the Actors' Equity Association to a friendly informal meeting, at which the managers announced through their spokesman, Mr. Winthrop Ames, that they were not satisfied with the existing contract and would like certain changes. The Actors' Equity Association also wished for certain changes, and a committee from each Association was appointed to meet and discuss the suggested changes.

None of the changes suggested on either side seemed likely to create a stumbling-block until the Actors' Equity Association asked that eight performances should constitute a maximum week's work and that extra performances be paid for *pro rata* according to the salary agreed upon. The managers' committee informed the Actors' Equity Association that *seven out of eight* of their number had already voted in favor of this clause, but that their Council had rejected it by a two-thirds majority.

Neither committee having power to act, each reported back to its respective Council. Later the managers sent an emissary to ask if the Council of the Actors' Equity Association stood firm on this clause. The answer was in the affirmative. Meantime the Council of the Actors' Equity Association had given its committee "power to act" and had decided upon a *quid pro quo* which it felt the managers would gladly accept. To our amazement and dismay, the managers broke off all negotiations and announced that under no circumstances would they

WALTER HAMPDEN

ever recognize the Actors' Equity Association.

Three several times since then the Actors' Equity has approached the managers with the suggestion that the disputed points be put up to arbitration, even going so far as to secure the promise of ex-President Taft and ex-Governor Hughes to act as arbiters if requested. Each request was flatly denied and the managers proclaimed that *under no circumstances* would they ever deal with the Actors' Equity Association in any manner whatsoever.

The Actors' Equity then entered the American Federation of Labor under a charter which granted it absolute autonomy and entire control over its internal policies and affairs. Again the managers were approached in a renewed effort to obtain arbitration. Again the managers flatly refused. Hence the strike.

Just why have the managers refused to recognize the Actors' Equity Association? They first announced that it was because of our unreasonable demands; next, because Francis Wilson was our President; later, because we had entered the American Federation of Labor; and then, because our policies were dictated by Harry Mountford; finally, because we had broken existing contracts by striking.

As to this last statement, the contracts we were accused of having broken are the same contracts which the managers had announced in the most public manner that they did not intend to live up to. The real reason is obviously none of these. The managers, though strongly organized for their own protection, deny the same right to the actors.

Every time in the past when a manager had endeavored to break, evade, or sidestep a contract—and these cases are innumerable, as can, and probably will, be shown by the records in our office—they found the Actors' Equity in their way. That is the reason they refuse to recognize that body. Their latest claim is that the Association is not representative of the actors and actresses of America, despite the fact that we have between five thousand and six thousand members, numbering ninety per cent of all the most prominent professionals.

We are striking for recognition. It is for the actors, and not for the managers, to decide whether or not the Actors' Equity Association represents the actors. The actors have answered that it does, and are standing fast to the demand for recognition. This is what we are striking for; and one *sine qua non* that will be insisted upon when this strike is settled will be that in the future the chorus girls will be paid one-half salary after having given four weeks' free rehearsals.

ETHEL BARRYMORE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE BRITISH THRONE

BY PHILIP WHITWELL WILSON

CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON DAILY NEWS

THE Prince of Wales is now in Canada and will soon visit the United States. Here the Prince will be the guest of the American people, and will return the President's much-appreciated visit to Britain. They will find him a simple, good-humored, and clear-eyed young man, with a keen zest for life, a son of whom any father might be proud. In the trenches he was hard to keep out of danger, and he has looped the loop over London. He comes of a stock which (though sometimes criticised here) has since the days of Fontenoy never lacked personal courage. In view of his visit it will be of interest to study the present position of the British crown.

When the war broke out, a dominion conference was held in which the position of the Crown was reviewed. No one was stronger in its support than General Botha and other oversea statesmen. What Old Glory is to this country, a symbol of unity, that the King is in the British Empire. He is a link wholly independent of parties and diverse forms of authority. Behind loyal sentiment there lies a background of political utility, and any disturbance of the throne would involve grave embarrassment. This venerable institution survives more than ever before by the consent and even the insistence of the peoples affected. This is the more remarkable because in August, 1914, the only republics in Europe were France and Portugal, while to-day the only considerable monarchies are Britain and Italy. Yet a generation ago Gilbert and Sullivan were pouring on the Court chaff which in Germany would have landed them in a fortress for life.

The throne, however, has profoundly changed its character. By heredity it is a part of the German dynastic system. In 1837 Queen Victoria resigned the sovereignty of Hanover, which was obliterated by Prussia. This, with the wars that plundered Denmark and France, outraged even the Queen's strong sympathies, and had it not been for the reverence professed by the ex-Kaiser for

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his grandmother the death of the Emperor Frederick would have widened the breach. As the eldest son of the Queen's eldest child and daughter, William Hohenzollern was bitterly jealous of King Edward, whose reign marked an estrangement between the Courts of Berlin and London. Yet when war broke out King George was in a delicate position. The Czar, the Kaiser, and the King of Greece, all of whose thrones were endangered, were his first cousins.

War meant that the royal trade union was shattered, and that the British throne became a strictly national or Imperial institution. To prevent suspicions of pro-Germanism, Prince Louis of Battenberg resigned from the Admiralty. Enemy princes were struck from the roll of the Garter and other orders and deprived of their seats in the House of Lords. Family names which smacked of Central Europe were changed and titles like Highness were turned into peerages. In three generations the King's descendants other than his direct heirs are to become plain "Mr." With no European princesses to marry—for brides must be either Protestant or Greek Church—princes are for the first time since Tudor days free to wed any girl they like. The brother of the Queen of Spain has thus married Lord Londesborough's daughter—an event unparalleled since Henry VIII, save for the clandestine union of James, Duke of York, afterwards James II, with Anne Hyde. Under the late Queen two princesses married dukes like Argyll and Fife, while there is talk of Princess Mary choosing the Earl of Dalkeith, heir to the Duke of Buccleuch, but Princess Patricia of Connaught on her marriage deliberately laid aside her ancestral title and is now officially Lady Patricia Ramsay. Her husband remains plain Captain Ramsay.

All this marks a revolution fully equal to that of 1688. The Whigs wanted the dynasty to be German and alien, because this kept the Sovereign dependent on his Ministers—that is, on themselves—and foreign marriages guaranteed this isolation. The new community of interests between King and peers may lead to political consequences, and the Sovereign is supremely wise in also maintaining more intimate relations with labor. Recently King George agreed to eliminate his office from all verses of the national anthem save the first, and he has even thrown open the family archives in order to demonstrate that Queen Victoria resented the military aggressions of Prussia.

In one respect the monarchy has been perhaps ill advised by responsible Ministers. Canadians and many Englishmen dislike the multiplication of honors, and particularly the new Order of the British Empire. It is a mistake for any king in these days to make it a case of, Love me, love my baronets. Also it is a risk to identify the throne with any statesman, however powerful and eminent may have been his services. The King has showered upon the Prime Minister distinctions which are absolutely unprecedented. Even when Queen Victoria was most annoyed with Gladstone she never went to the railway station to meet Beaconsfield nor escorted him home by way of Buckingham Palace. To the expert it is a startling innovation that the Order of Merit should be conferred on anybody, whatever his services, by a letter in the first person singular instead of the third. To produce this portent required five years of war.

Broadly, we may say that Victoria was Teutonic, Edward cosmopolitan, George English, and the Prince actually insular but for his service in the war, which has been a grim yet effective education. All classes have found him to be a really good fellow, without a trace of pretense or artificiality. He is genuinely fond of Americans, and has no wish in visiting this country except to pay a tribute to the mighty Republic of the New World.

THE HOUSEWIFE AND THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

BY MARY DOANE SHELBY

I AM a city-bred country woman, and with much travail I gave birth to an economic conscience on a farm in the Ozarks. There for the first time I saw that the housewife has a necessary place in the business world, and that simply because of her unconsciousness of this she has made great havoc with other economic units. I saw that the artificial circles which man has drawn around business and politics have not shut his women folk out, as he has protectively imagined, but have tripped them up and made them stumbling-blocks in the way of his own progress. I saw that woman's part in business is that of ultimate buyer of the world's supply of household stuffs, and that the primitive and casual way in which she has carried this on is largely due to the stupidity of the financial world in not recognizing her presence in it.

What stirred me particularly was the reaction of this situation upon farm living as I experienced it personally and as I observed it in our thinly settled green valley. Almost as soon as I became a farm woman I began to feel vaguely that the women in the cities were responsible for some of the almost tragic difficulties under which I found myself and my country neighbors laboring.

I went deeply into my own past city experiences seeking causes. And a story which my family often told on me with great delight now took on a new significance. There had been one Sunday when I was repeating the Confession in the family pew in the prosperous Episcopal church. Instead of hearing me repeat in a humble tone, "We have left undone those things which we ought to have done, and we have done those things which we ought not to have done, and there is no health in us," my family was startled at hearing me declare in a clear, self-satisfied voice, "We have done those things which we ought to have done and left undone the things we ought not to have done." It was no doubt my truthful subconscious mind asserting itself. I was a club woman, and all club women were complacent in those days. We had leisure which we felt we might spend as we chose. We justified our freedom from household cares by referring to the evolution of industries. We declared truthfully that these had developed one by one in the household, and one by one had been carried out of it into the business world through specialization. We enumerated these industries with the glibness a child would show in saying the alphabet. We referred to the increasing procession of bakers, canners, caterers, storage men, laundry men, dressmakers, tailors, and trained nurses. The house was no longer a workshop. It did not occur to us that when we ceased to become producers automatically we became buyers.

If we had seen this, we would have followed the processes of organization through which these industries went and learned the cost of production, transportation, and the other legitimate elements entering into the prices of commodities. As it was, we confined ourselves to what we felt to be our own sphere of action. We were not expected to meddle in business matters. As a matter of fact, we were already in the business world, stumbling around near-sightedly, doing nine-tenths of the world's buying in an ignorant, unorganized way that has brought just the disastrous results that might have been predicted. And even now in these days of chaos and investigation few people seem to recognize our definite share of responsibility for the harm that has been done.

If we city women failed economically, however, we made good in other fields. As it was an age of organization, we went gayly forth and organized. There were card clubs and literary clubs, church and philanthropic clubs. We had free kindergarten associations, vacation playground movements, day nurseries, and social welfare societies. It was the time when the new social consciousness was most eager and rampant. I am inclined to believe that the substitution of an economic consciousness would have made much of the social work unnecessary. The greatest contribution woman could have made

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toward a safe democracy at that time was the specialization and organization of the business of the ultimate buyer.

We could see from the newspapers that things were not going well with men, but to us trusts and middlemen seemed strictly business problems to be solved by Congress. As for our homes, we believed that a well-organized house practically ran itself. There were uncomfortable times when we were changing maids, but when the new one was installed and well into the routine things once more went smoothly. With grocery and market men familiar with one's favorite brands and cuts the daily marketing could easily be tucked in between more important activities. We lived well within our means and paid our bills regularly. What more could be expected?

I was in the midst of the activities I have mentioned when my husband was ordered to the country by his physician. We bought a farm in the Ozarks and lost no time in making the move.

My first step in preparing myself for the new life was to procure Government bulletins bearing upon the industries carried on by a farmer's wife. These I had indexed and bound. The number of volumes was formidable, but I enjoyed digging knowledge from books, and they made a familiar approach to subjects of which I was appallingly ignorant. I took as much delight in the new volumes as a young lawyer in the beginnings of his professional library.

I felt the importance of my new career as producer. As aids I secured two girls from neighboring farms. It is now seven years since we made the venture. Any success I have attained has been because I have faithfully followed the methods advised by the Department of Agriculture.

I had not lived in the country long before I discovered that my neighbors' estimate of me was based upon my economic efficiency. They were not awed by my worldly possessions, although they looked with wistful eyes upon my books, for every woman wants a chance for a higher life for her children. They did not envy me my knowledge of cities and their ways. They had too much self-respect to be patronized. They had a confident and upright bearing. As I became increasingly efficient I gained my standing in the community. It was not until I had a row of cheeses on my shelf and had introduced that industry into the neighborhood that I held my head as high as the rest of them.

When the household economist generalizes about women in the home, her generalizations are confined to city women. I had realized that in my country home I should have to do many things which in the city had been specialized. I had believed that as a farm woman I should be tagging along at the end of a procession with face turned toward specialization. I found, to my great surprise, that, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, both the farmer and I were traveling in the opposite direction. Instead of being taught to concentrate on crops and stock production, we were constantly urged to compete with packers, canners, fancy dealers, and expert salesmen. Each farmer was urged, not only to plant more grain, raise more hogs and cattle, and feed more chickens, but to turn these into hams, bacon, lard, sausage, eggs, butter, and cheese. He was asked to have orchards, plant larger gardens, and to can all of the vegetables and fruit that could not be used or sold in season. Canning clubs were arranged for women and children. I am speaking of a period that had nothing to do with war conservation.

We were carefully instructed in salesmanship and advertising by frequent and stimulating articles in all the farm papers. We were told that the city buyer, the housewife, must be catered to. Her eye and pocketbook could be caught by a bright-colored package or label. She would pay more for eggs if they matched in shade and were put up in an attractive carton. For anything original in the way of advertising she could be depended upon to pay an addition in price. She had whims which must be respected; for instance, she was apt to prefer pure white eggs to brown, although the brown egg might be larger and the hen that laid it a thoroughbred. Above all, the city woman must be saved work. The nearer the farm could come actually to placing its products ready to eat on her table, the more certainly could the farmer count on her as a customer.

In addition to the farm work the women of our section were mothers of large families. The forebears of these children had lived in that region for nearly one hundred years. I have never seen children who surpassed them in natural intelligence. Their lack of formal education only served to emphasize their native capacity for observation, reasoning, and turning thought into intelligent action. I had only two children and had passed the child-bearing age. I felt very modest when I mingled with these hard-working mothers, so successful against such odds.

The Department of Agriculture realized that farm women were overworked, for it was about this period that I received a form letter from its Secretary asking me to tell what I thought might be done to improve conditions for the farmer's wife.

The women of a neighboring city looked upon us with sympathy and established a rest-room with rocking chairs for our use when we were in town shopping. I had a real pity for their lack of understanding of the irony of their gift! The farm woman is often inarticulate; she has seldom aired her grievances. Once, since the war, I spoke to a neighbor of the canning the city women were doing. She replied, "I hope the war will last long enough to let them know what it really means to work." There was resentment of the fact that the city woman was not fulfilling her economic responsibilities.

In all of my doubts and questionings I was not shaken in my belief that specialization is a law of labor and that all labor is dignified by the division. I believed that country life might become an orderly and beautiful existence if it were allowed to progress naturally.

What was it that interfered with a right development? No doubt there were many causes, but I was seeking one in which I was concerned individually. What had Mary Doane Shelby, the city woman, done to complicate the economic life of Mary Doane Shelby, the farm woman?

It was very evident that the Department of Agriculture was doing all that could be done under existing economic conditions. It was urging the farmer to increased labor ostensibly for his own financial gain, but it seemed to me that the primary object was to increase food production in order to beat down high prices in the city and to take the place of food in storage. In looking up statistics on the subject, I found that prices of food had risen gradually between 1900 and 1914, the total increase being forty-six per cent. In all investigations of high prices the increase was largely attributed to profiteering on the part of trusts and middlemen. The carelessness of housewives was sometimes mentioned.

If trusts and middlemen were taking advantage, it must be of ignorance, weakness, or inefficiency. One doesn't take advantage otherwise. The farmer and his wife were stimulated to increased food production because of somebody's weakness. Was it possible that Mary Doane Shelby, city woman, was the weak link in the economic chain?

She had been an ultimate buyer of food products. She had paid prices that had no relation whatever to the cost of production or the natural law of supply and demand. The trusts and middlemen could always count upon her. In fixing prices they based them upon what she and her kind would do under given circumstances. If she had the money and wanted an article upon which a speculative price was fixed, she bought it with a good conscience. The economic law that an action is right if it is beneficial to the majority of people and wrong if it is injurious to the majority was unknown to her.

She lived in the midst of an apple country, paying as much per peck for apples in seasons when they were scarce as when they were plentiful. She did exactly what the profiteer expected of her, and thus assisted him in maintaining speculative prices. By so doing she kept the fruit out of reach of people less fortunate. If she had been doing her economic part, there would not have been so much philanthropic work on hand. Economically she and her group were slackers. When one group fails, it spells disaster for the whole body politic.

It was in reading my text-books on salesmanship that I learned how the idiosyncrasies, vagaries, and weaknesses of Mary Doane Shelby, ultimate buyer,

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were counted upon. The psychology of the purchaser is sorry reading for one with a stimulated economic conscience.

During the progress of the war I had increased opportunities to learn the methods of the strong with the weak. I met an interesting young woman at a table in a Mid-Western hotel who told me, in the midst of a conversation on conservation, that she was in the employ of a well-known manufacturer of paper patterns. With the general practice of thrift the demand for these patterns had greatly increased. The manufacturer had decided to raise the price. It was this young woman's business to go to the larger cities and stand at the shop counters where the patterns were sold to see what the women would say and do when they learned the new prices. "And what did they say?" I inquired. She laughed. "They say, 'Oh, dear, isn't it awful?' and then they pay the price."

The helplessness of the purchaser is easily understood, and points directly to the strength of organization. It is equally impossible for the individual buyer to resist profiteering successfully. Every one with whom Mary Doane Shelby did business was backed by an organization. Both labor and capital were organized. When my trained nurse wished to inform me of increased prices not long ago, she did so by presenting me a card from the association of nurses. The rising prices of food had already greatly increased her cost to me, but I had no association to enable me to do collective bargaining, so I paid the new price with a sigh for those who had not the money to meet it. I am not prepared to say that this increase was not justified, but if it were unjust I should have been helpless. I had no recourse because I had no organization.

When the women of New York City were asked to refrain from buying potatoes, poultry, and butter for a certain time, the consumers were temporarily organized to act contrary to the expectations of the speculators. A reduction in prices followed. They went up again when women began to act individually, a point which only emphasizes the necessity for a permanent organization.

If women as ultimate buyers had put as much energy and intelligence into their business as they have into clubs, civic and philanthropic work, I believe it would not be so necessary to stimulate the farmer and his wife into taking on new industries and abandoning specialization. I believe also that there would now be a co-operation between farm and city through which the producer would receive a fair price for his products, and the ultimate buyer would purchase for a price that should reasonably pay—a co-operation which would leave room for such middlemen as may be necessary in a complex modern society. The profiteering system could not have so submerged us if it had not been for our primitive methods as unorganized consumers. Even now it is the new economic consciousness born of desperate necessity that will eventually solve the ultimate buyer's problems.

JAPAN IN A CHANGING WORLD

AN AUTHORIZED INTERVIEW WITH FIELD MARSHAL PRINCE ARITOMO YAMAGATA, FOREMOST ELDER STATESMAN OF JAPAN, BY GREGORY MASON, STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE OUTLOOK

The following article has something of a history. Just before Mr. Mason left Japan about a year ago he was given the unusual privilege of interviewing Marshal Prince Yamagata, the leader of the Elder Statesmen, and the most influential man in Japan to-day, not excepting the Emperor. This was the first time Prince Yamagata had ever granted a private interview for publication to a foreign journalist, and, wishing to weigh his remarks as carefully as possible, he arranged to write them out in Japanese, have them translated, and have the transcription sent to Mr. Mason, who was leaving Japan for Europe. This was done, but the first copy of the translation of Prince Yamagata's statements was lost in the mails. Many months later a second copy reached The Outlook's correspondent, being brought around the world to him by a Japanese friend who went to Paris to attend the Peace Conference. Prince Yamagata's conversation with Mr. Mason, however, dealt not so much with affairs of the moment as with general questions of policy affecting Japan, and, in our judgment, the delay in the publication of this interview with Japan's foremost statesman has not detracted from its interest.—THE EDITORS.

IMAGINE a man with the political influence of Charles Murphy, Nicolai Lenine, and Woodrow Wilson combined. That gives you some idea of the power wielded in Japanese politics by Marshal Prince Aritomo Yamagata, President of the Privy Council and leader of the Elder Statesmen of Japan. For fifteen years Prince Yamagata has been the supreme force in the island Empire. Theoretically the Emperor has great power and Yamagata little. In practice the Emperor is a figurehead, while the country is moved by invisible wires which all lead to what his enemies call the "cold black figure" of the silent Prince.

The whisper "Yamagata" opens locks and shakes ministries. The slightest acquaintance with the stern old nobleman entitles either native or foreigner to the awe and envy of the public. When I left Japan, I forgot to comply with all the police requirements in regard to passport supervision. Five minutes before my steamer was to sail from Shimonoseki for Fusan, Korea, a police officer entered my cabin. Giving me to understand that I was under suspicion, he began to search my baggage for incriminating evidence. On top of other effects in the first suit-case he opened was the autographed photograph of Yamagata reproduced with this article. The police agent shot one look at it, closed the suit-case reverently, and backed out of the cabin bent double with politeness.

Like most of the remarkable group of men who led Japan into that extraordinary right-about-face by which a feudal state became a modern capitalistic nation within a decade, Marshal Yamagata has always loved a fight. Born in 1838, in his youth he was considered a dangerous radical by members of that ancient system of government which he finally succeeded in overthrowing. He was still hardly more than a youth when the new Government appointed him a Major-General and Junior Vice-Minister of War. At the age of thirty-four he became a Lieutenant-General, and a year later he was made Minister of War. In the Civil War of 1877 he was Chief of Staff of the Army of Subjugation. Between that conflict and the next one he held various civil posts in the Home and Justice Departments and traveled in Europe and America to study government. He was on hand, however, in time to command the First Army in the war of 1888–9 with China, which first opened the eyes of the world to the military possibilities of Japan. And in the war which finally lifted his nation into the ranks of the Great Powers—the war with Russia—Yamagata served his country ably as Chief of the General Staff. Twice Premier of Japan, it is nevertheless his military glory that Yamagata prizes most, and he loves to speak of himself as "an old soldier."

To the people of modern Japan, however, he is known mainly as an influence which creates and kills Prime Ministers and makes and breaks Cabinets at will. It is as the leader of the bureaucracy and as the manipulator of the strings of intrigue that Prince Yamagata rules Japan to-day.

When I was told that Prince Yamagata would see me at his house in Tokyo, I was informed that I was the second foreign journalist to have the privilege of a private conversation with the Japanese Solomon, and that The Outlook would be the first foreign paper to publish an exclusive authorized interview with him.

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PRESENTED TO MR. GREGORY MASON

FIELD MARSHAL PRINCE ARITOMO YAMAGATA

The inscription in Japanese characters on the photograph reads, as translated: on the left, "Field Marshal Prince Aritomo Yamagata;" on the right, "Presented to Mr. Gregory Mason"

Japanese statesmen have never acquired the Western practice of taking newspapers into their confidence, and the President of the Privy Council is more reserved than any of them.

In a parlor on the second floor of the Prince's European-style house I sat down to wait for him with the gentleman who had arranged the interview and volunteered to act as interpreter, Mr. Y. Tsurumi, son-in-law of the then Home Minister, Baron Goto. Although young, Mr. Tsurumi has already distinguished himself as a publicist and man of affairs, and a bright political future seems to await him.

A sliding door opened and we rose to face a thin old man in Japanese civilian costume. Prince Yamagata has a long head, long ears, and eyes as kind as they are shrewd. His manner is marked by a directness and a pleasant simplicity which spring from his soldier training.

While we drank tea, which a "boy" brought in, we exchanged compliments in the customary manner. Then I said:

"Your Excellency, the wonderful progress which Japan has made during the past fifty years is a source of astonishment and admiration to us foreigners. This is, we believe, the result of the capable leadership which the Japanese people had in yourself and other statesmen of the Meiji era. It would be most interesting to hear from your own lips the principles and policies by which you and your associates ruled your country at the outset of the Meiji restoration."

"I am an old soldier, not a statesman," replied the man who is perhaps the most astute politician in the Far East, "so that I can talk at the most only about the military side of the administration of the country, if that will interest you. In the first place, Japan was most fortunate in having an illustrious Emperor in the late Meiji Tenno, by whose powerful personality the development of the national prosperity was directed. The men who best understood and embodied the will of the great Emperor have since been attending to the affairs of state. In the beginning of his distinguished reign the Emperor laid down two fundamental principles of national rule for the guidance of the people. The first is, in order to keep pace with the progress of the Western world, Japan should adopt what is best in the Western civilization to improve the internal administration of the state. The second is, having opened the country to foreign intercourse, Japan should make it the leading policy of her diplomacy to maintain and improve friendly relations with foreign nations.

"As a soldier I rendered some service under the leadership of the astute Emperor in the military administration of the country. In military affairs we were naturally influenced by foreign example. The first thing that we set about was the problem of conscription. In ancient and mediæval times all Japanese people were wont to act as soldiers in time of emergency; then there were no such distinctions as between Samurai, farmers, etc. But after the adoption of feudalistic government the distinctive class of Samurai, or warriors, came into existence, and continued till the time of the Restoration (1868). At that time there were throughout Japan two million families belonging to the Samurai class. Japan's adoption of universal military conscription, after models taken from some European nations, may therefore be regarded as a restoration of the system that once obtained in ancient Japan.

"In giving military training to the people under the new conscription we employed French officers. This was simply because some French officers had already been employed during the latter period of feudal government as our military instructors, though in Kishu some German officers were employed. It may be said that both French and German officers aimed only to transplant to Japan the European system of military education."

"You, sir, who have seen such remarkable change in the past, what course do you think Japan should follow in the future?" I asked. "All over the world the social fabric is crumbling. You Japanese who were alive before your Imperial Restoration in a sense can look at the modern world with the eyes of the Mid-

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dle Ages. You, who stepped from feudalism into capitalism at one stride because you saw that the capitalistic nation was a stronger vehicle than the feudal tribe, what do you think now when on every side capitalistic society is threatened with dissolution? You see the marked development of labor in England and America, and of Socialism in Continental Europe, and in Russia you see yet more radical change. Although there are few countries in the world, if any, where the people from highest to lowest enjoy a larger degree of peace and comfort than in Japan, already little waves thrown off by distant commotions in human society are beginning to strike your shores. Socialism, though little developed, is growing in Japan. The increasing number of strikes in your great industries proves that labor is beginning to feel its strength. How will your country face such problems in the future?"

Prince Yamagata slowly rotated his little teacup with a long forefinger before he answered, as follows:

"The progress of the times, like the ticking of the clock, will never cease. There can be no stopping the course of evolution. So it is necessary in the career of a nation that you should adopt such a policy as shall fit the degree and state of progress which that nation has reached. And the question as to what form and principle of government should be taken must necessarily differ in different nations and different ages, because the conditions and circumstances of one nation are not the same as those of another. Thus we cannot take the German style or the English style or this school or that as a perfect model for our emulation. In Germany, for instance, the people are systematic and methodical—a people amenable to discipline for organization of a military character, so that the systematic government control which Germans have may have helped a good deal in the development of their country. But Japan does not necessarily share the condition of Germany, neither is she the same as Britain or France. So the rule that holds good in the case of a foreign country does not necessarily apply to Japan.

"But it is a fact that the increase in Japan's population is a matter demanding careful study. Even in a private home, the more its members increase the more difficult become the problems which are apt to arise. In such a case the best thing to do would be to study and consider carefully the desires of each individual and to see to it that each person does enjoy life. Similarly, many difficulties will arise in the government of a state as its population grows, and the best way to grapple with the difficulties would be to consider the hopes and desires of the people and take such measures as will enable them to pursue their vocations in contentment. This is the duty of administrators. It is important that the hopes and desires of one class should not be exclusively promoted at the expense of the rest of the people."

Since he had mentioned Japan's growing population, I asked Prince Yamagata what he considered would be the best outlet for it. "Would you prefer to send your surplus to the United States if American immigration restrictions were removed," I asked, "or would you prefer to find new colonies, and if so, where?"

"It is granted that our country is densely populated," the President of the Privy Council answered, "but the situation has not as yet assumed a very serious nature. Supposing it becomes necessary to send many people out of Japan proper, the authorities seem to consider that Chosen (Korea) and Manchuria are proper places to receive our emigration. Since the United States is a highly civilized country with a higher standard of living than ours, our people naturally consider it an excellent place for emigration, especially as they can save capital there. Of course we can say nothing which concerns the sovereign rights of another nation to its territory; but it seems to me strange that a country such as yours, which sets great store by the principles of humanity and equality of human rights, should vary its treatment of aliens according to races. But at the present time we do not think the problem of population a very pressing one."

"As I understand your Excellency, then, in regard to Japan's growing population you are mainly concerned with it as an internal question. As the number of Japanese increases, and particularly as the number of Japanese leaving the farm for the factory increases, Japan cannot help facing some day such difficult problems as are now confronting the Western nations, with the result that she will have to make some change in the government of the state."

"I agree with you," replied the Elder Statesman. "The progress of the times may necessitate various changes undreamed of before."

After sipping more tea the former Premier continued:

"Something that was said a moment ago reminded me of a thing which to me has always been incomprehensible. The international Peace Conference at The Hague has proved so far powerless to abolish war. On the contrary, after it was inaugurated war after war broke out until we came to the bloodiest war in history. It seems strange that the problem of the world's peace should have remained unsolved despite the co-operative wisdom of the weightiest brains of the world."

From this remark the Prince went on to the suggestion that perhaps the problem of world peace had been approached too much from the theoretical rather than from a practical standpoint, and from this he turned to the importance of frankness between nations, and between Japan and the United States in particular. He concluded with: "It is my sincere hope that the peoples of America and Japan should continue in the future to associate with one another in the same cordial friendship as now."

I asked Prince Yamagata his opinion about the future of China.

"Some ten years ago," he replied, "another foreigner asked me that same question. I answered that China's rise or fall would depend on the appearance or non-appearance of great men who could save the country, and I added that I hoped that such saviors might appear from among the Manchurians—I said Manchurians because China then was under the Manchu dynasty. But seven years ago a revolution broke out, and the country has since been a hotbed of political excitement. Now, if I am to express my candid opinion, most of the men responsible for the government of China are actuated by self-interest and are lacking in patriotism. The teachings of Confucius, beautiful as they are, have become only a moral ornament which has little practical value. That is the reason why China has been plunged into her present predicament. I should think it would be extremely difficult to save China unless some great men should appear to make some reforms.

"Yet China is verily the storehouse of the world because of its vast population and inexhaustible resources. Once its internal administration were reorganized and its national defenses perfected, China would become a formidable Power against which no nation in the world could even contend. But, as I have said, if China continues to be as feeble as she now is—her statesmen egotistic and her people unpatriotic—it will be extremely difficult to effect the necessary reforms. It is my sincere wish that China should adopt such measures as would make her a free, independent, powerful nation."

After this statement Prince Yamagata stood up and shook hands in the European fashion, and then, in the Japanese manner, followed us downstairs to the front door, where he stood bowing as we drove off—a mark of extreme politeness from one in his exalted position. As we bowled over his well-kept driveway I thought of how what he had said about China fitted in with what he had said about Japan. China is mediævally misgoverned because she has not been able to change as the world has changed. Japan is well governed to-day because she has been able to change in time with a changing world.

Although he is an old man, and reckoned a good deal of a conservative, Prince Yamagata's remark about the necessity for Japan to "keep pace with the progress of the Western world," and his prediction that "the progress of the times may necessitate various changes undreamed of before," indicate that, despite his eighty-one years, he still knows how to "keep on keeping on." But he is very old and his people cannot expect to have Aritomo Yamagata's leadership very many years more.

Will Japan find other Yamagatas to lead her in the future? Probably she will, for she is fortunate above many other nations in the quality and quantity of the educated young men who go into public life as a career.

These future Yamagatas can be counted

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on to "keep pace with the progress of the Western world." In spite of all the occasional evidences of reaction which one sees, the war and its outcome have pushed ahead democracy in Japan by great bounds. So that we have recently had the extraordinary spectacle of a plain "Mister" being made Premier of Japan.

FATHER SATTERLEE

AN OUTLINE PORTRAIT

BY MAY THORPE BIGELOW

WE never knew where he came from, for none of the nurses remembered seeing him before. He merely appeared at the beginning of the epidemic and seemed a very part of it. The "flu" had seized on us there at the hospital, whirled us into desperate combat, and left us—some beaten and fallen before it, the others weary and heartsick. The thing seemed a live spirit, and after it swooped over the city our wards were filled, our linen was gone, and the men who should have laundered it were panting on mattresses which we had placed on the floor.

Then it was that Father Satterlee came. I had 'phoned to the office to hurry the priest, for Portia Bassano was dying, and even epidemics cannot forget the hells her Church would condemn her to did the Father come too late. But I forgot her for a moment in the necessity of quieting the woman in the next bed. No sooner was she dozing than far down that dim white-bordered lane of cots another woman slipped from her high bed and wavered unsteadily toward the brightness of the corridor. Often, there in the ward at night, I had a silly notion that I was the ball in a game of ninepins. I learned to know the movement, furtive or resolute, of a patient who planned to steal to the cool balcony. Faster than thought I'd reach her, for Heaven alone knew what her galloping heart would do should she once slip out.

Portia was still there, a faint breath of her, when the priest came. He stood in the arch of the doorway, a tall figure of a man silhouetted against the light. A breeze from the windows caught at the folds of his robe and swayed them. When he saw me, he moved in noiselessly save for the click of his rosary. "This way, Father," I said, and he padded along behind, his great shadow preceding me to Portia's bed.

I put a screen about them, and hurried to the next patient, who was restless again. She was a diver and an acrobat—a glorious figure of a woman, whose lithe arms got the best of me when she was delirious like this and whose smile won my heart when she was calm. From behind the muslin wall came the priest's voice, a rattle of Latin. It would interest no God, I thought—and Portia herself was only a wisp of breath. The girl on the bed beside me sobbed very softly, for her tongue would not talk straight and she wanted to be understood. Still from the curtain came the rapid mechanical monotone—I'd never heard a man rattle at prayers before, and I turned cold. Why didn't he come out? Oh! I strained and struggled, for the girl under me fought to get free, and she was strong. "Father, Father!" I whispered, not knowing whether I called out in resentment of the strength that muttered behind a screen or in prayer to a God of my own. She grew quiet then, the diving girl, coming back to herself with a wave of weakness. "All right, sister, I'll be good," and I turned away just as Father Satterlee came out from his screen. "She is dead," he said, slowly, in a voice that was deep and vibrant. Then he moved quietly out, his black robes swinging and his rosary clicking.

Twice again he came that night, and scores of times in the weeks that followed—always on the same errand. For he was there to administer the last rites to the dying. They said that he never went to bed during the entire epidemic, that he slept on a couch in the office. He always came at the call for a priest, for there seemed to be no other on duty.

One night there was no screen to be given him, and in sight of all the ward he prayed and recited his Latin—the silly rattle that had sounded so fruitless and feeble in the midst of the cries of suffering. Mary O'Brien had not known that she was dying—I'd not dared tell her when I thought of the three little ones down in the hospital nursery. I saw the terror on her face, and hated a faith and a priest who could tell her like that and make her know a fear like that. Why couldn't she go out like Jewish Ruth, in rest and relief from pain?

A little later he came again, and from far down the ward I could hear the murmur of his prayers, whose cadences had come to sing themselves in my mind. Passing by, I looked toward the bed, and the woman there had such a look of glory and peace as I had never dreamed of. It left me, somehow, a little weak, and back at the desk I closed my eyes a moment, still dazzled by the brightness of that woman's faith.

It happened often after that. For there were no more screens to be had, and I learned to watch for the glory that followed the terror in those faces. Sometimes it did not follow, and the woman's fear would clutch at me and seem to drag my feet. Sometimes she would be so far gone that no sound could reach her. Then I'd find myself a-tingle with resentment that the rest of us had cared for her, with toil and fatigue, and would care for her again when the time came, while he, Father Satterlee, who overtopped us all, sat there muttering at Latin.

Yet all the time I never thought of him as a man, but rather as a sort of prayer person, a gown and chain of beads, whence came a voice that blessed or cursed—or did naught, so far as I could see, for the dying one. One night, though—it was when my beautiful diving girl died, and I saw her face glow in response to his service—I watched him. He looked into the calm, unfrightened eyes, and his own were calmer and more clear than they. His low voice chanted the swift words all unheedingly, and his face was solemn and pale, like that of a carven saint. Then somehow there came over it a glow that was not a smile yet seemed more than a smile, and in answer to it came the glory in the eyes of the girl on the bed—that same peace which had come to so many others during those nights.

I followed him out to the door then, for I wanted to see more of the man in this priest. "Sit down a moment, Father, here in the kitchen," I asked him. He stood there in the door, and it took a long moment for his sunken eyes to find my face. I saw that the man was half drunk for lack of sleep. How had he managed to pull himself out and be all strength and surety for these people? His face was gray under the thick black hair and the skin strained over the straight nose and high cheek-bones, while purple circles under his eyes darkened his cheeks. "Sit down," I begged him. "Sit down, Father."

He dropped into a kitchen chair, and I turned to mix him an egg-nog. But there in his chair he had fainted—the long, powerful arms out across the table-top and the rosary slipping over loose knees till the cross touched the floor. I stood aghast for a moment—there is something terrifying in the sight of a big man helpless like that, and every fold of his robe seemed limp and exhausted. But he came out of it soon, and some faint color stole into his face as he sipped the glass I gave him. I watched him, and wondered how I'd ever thought of him as anything but a very human man, buoyed up, like the rest of us, in this emergency.

Then he rose, and seemed to withdraw again behind the gown and rosary. He stood in the bright corridor, very erect and stately. His deep eyes looked seriously at me, and I tingled at the steadiness of their gaze. "Good-night, sister," and he made some gesture of benediction that sanctified the place and made it beautiful for a moment. Then he turned and moved silently down the stone hallway, his black robes swaying with his easy stride, his beads clicking softly.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESENTING COLORS TO A CANADIAN BATTALION

The scene is at St. John, New Brunswick, one of the first places to be visited by the Prince while on his American tour. The colors were presented to the Twenty-sixth New Brunswick Battalion, a unit that won the name of the "Fighting Twenty-sixth"

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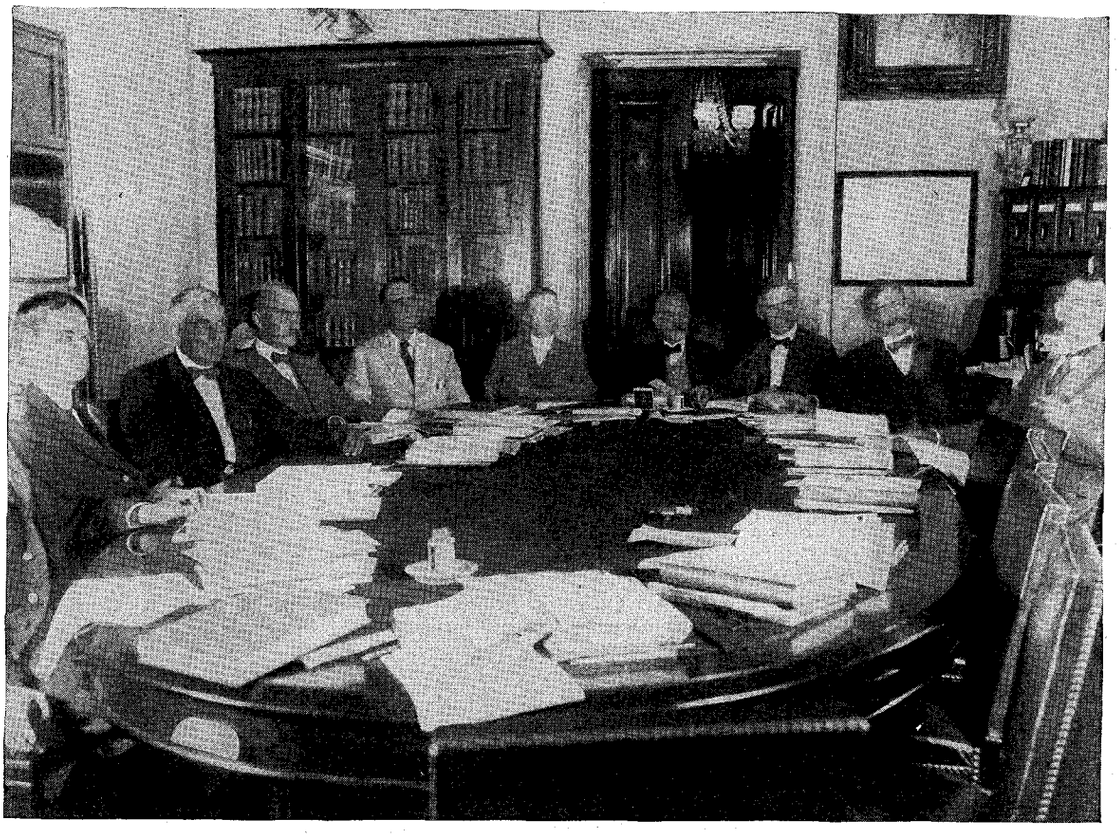

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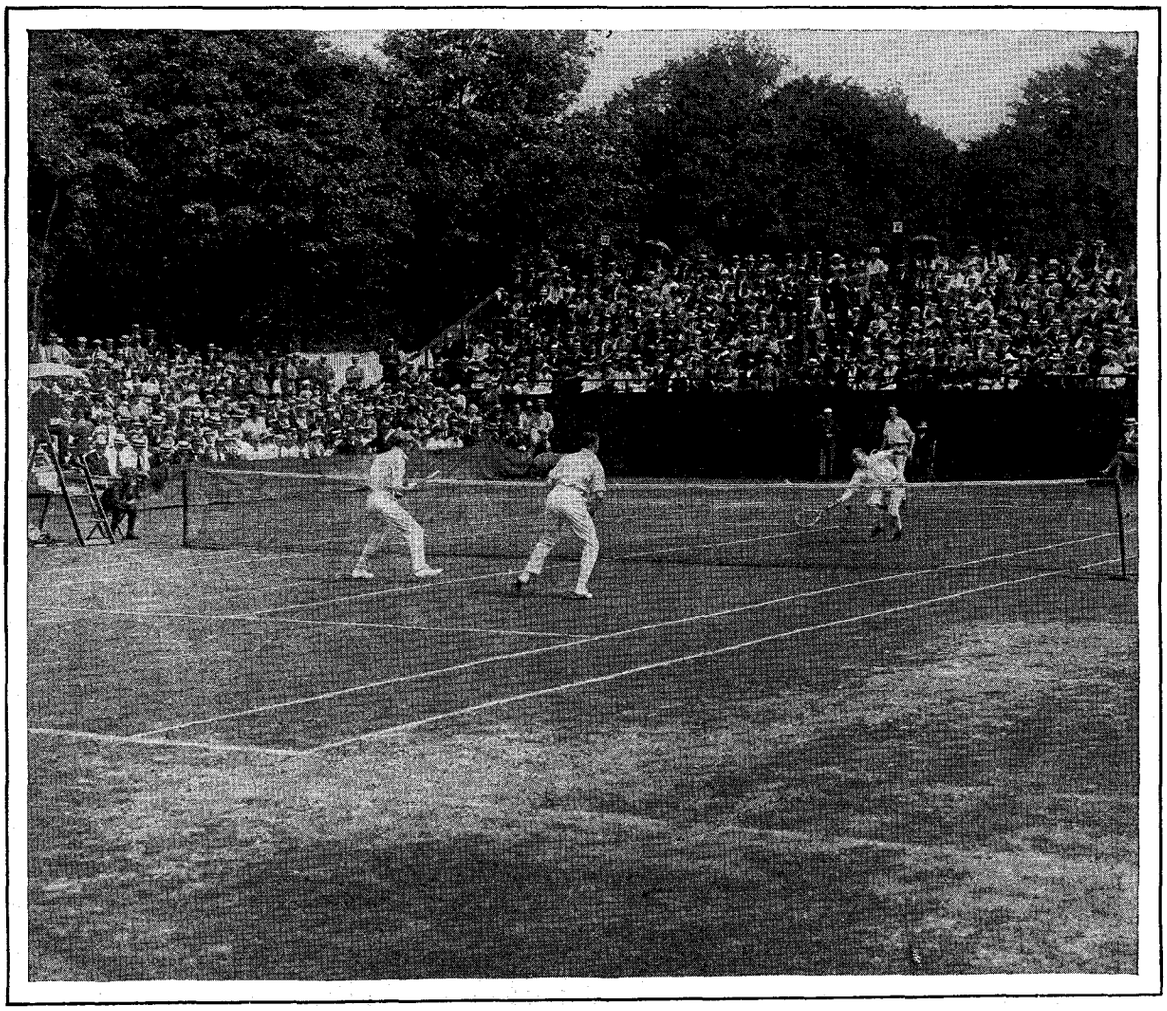
THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

This important Committee, which recently conferred with the President about the Peace Treaty, consists of seventeen members, of whom ten are seen in this picture (left to right): George H. Moses, N. H. (partly seen); Hiram W. Johnson, Cal.; Warren G. Harding, Ohio; Albert B. Fall, N. M.; Frank B. Brandegee, Conn.; Porter J. McCumber, N. D.; Henry Cabot Lodge, Mass., Chairman; Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Neb.; Claude A. Swanson, Va.; and Key Pittman, Nevada



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AUSTRALIAN LAWN TENNIS PLAYERS WIN INTERNATIONAL MATCH AT BOSTON

Norman E. Brookes and Gerald L. Patterson, Australian tennis players, are seen in the foreground, their opponents in this set being the American players Johnson and Griffin. Later they clinched their victory when they defeated Tilden and Richards, American champions, thus winning the National doubles championship. See editorial comment

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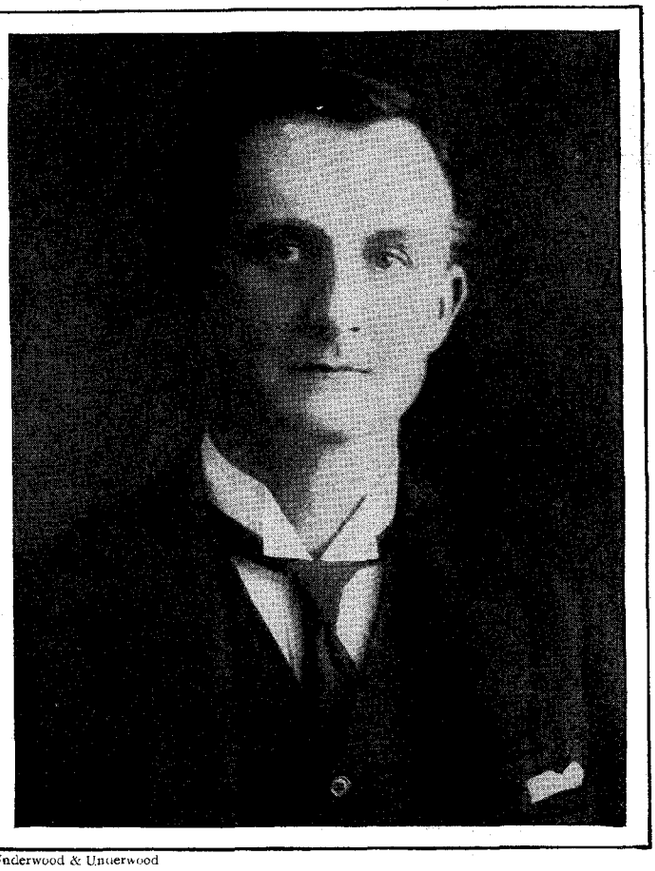

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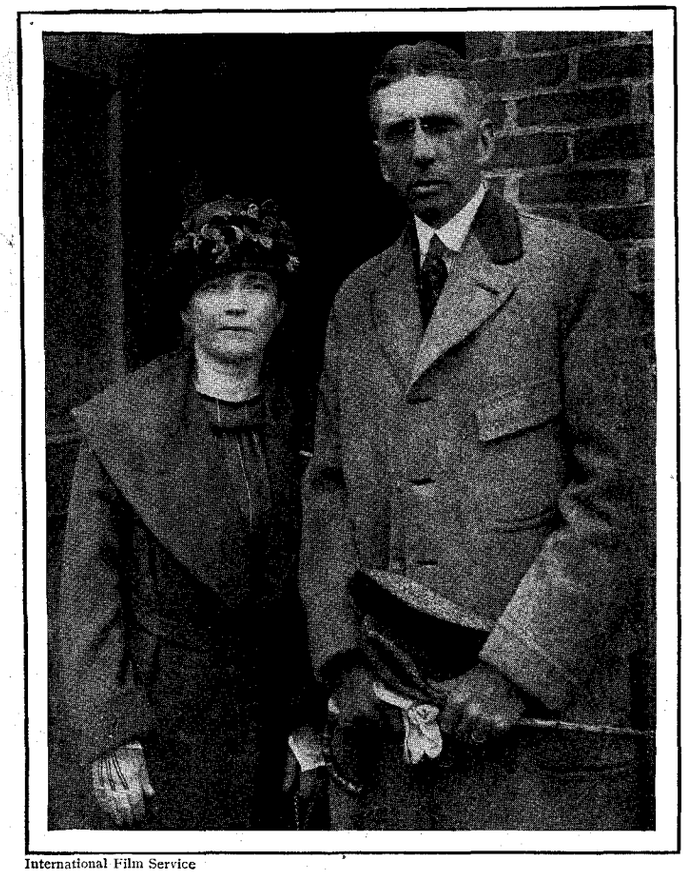
VISCOUNT GREY, AMBASSADOR FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO THE UNITED STATES

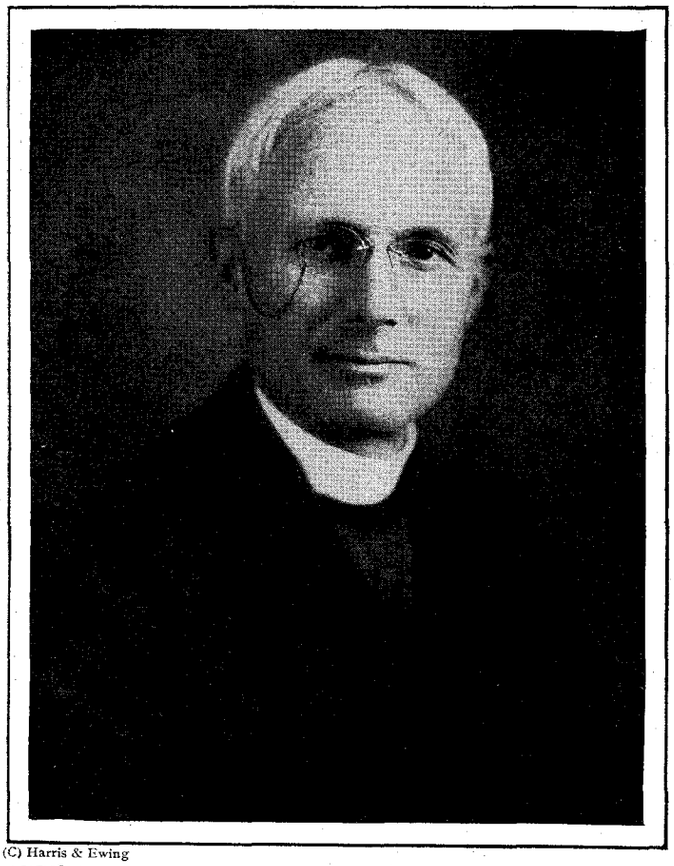
Viscount Grey was born in 1862; graduated from Oxford; has been Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs since 1905. He has been prominent in sport as well as in statecraft, having won the Queen's Club tennis prize in 1896



International Film Service

BRAND WHITLOCK, MINISTER TO BELGIUM, AND MRS. WHITLOCK

Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock arrived recently in New York on the Nieuw Amsterdam from Europe. It is expected that the rank of Ambassador will soon be conferred on Mr. Whitlock



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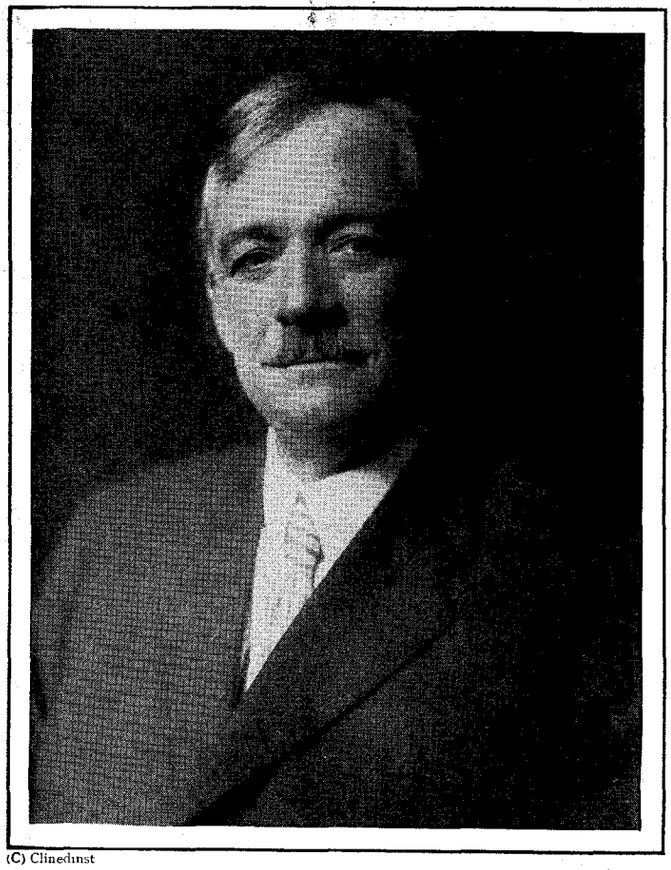
ABBÉ ERNEST DIMNET, LOWELL LECTURER AT HARVARD

Abbé Dimnet is Professor of English Literature at the Collège Stanislas, Paris. He is to lecture at Harvard in October, and meanwhile will speak in the interest of impoverished hospitals at Lille



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GLENN E. PLUMB, AUTHOR OF THE "PLUMB PLAN"

Mr. Plumb is general counsel for the Railroad Brotherhood, and has become famous as the author of the Plumb Plan for the tripartite control of the country's railways

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THE BOOK TABLE: DEVOTED TO BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS

THE PRELUDE TO BOLSHEVISM[1]

A REVIEW OF KERENSKY'S OWN STORY AND A STUDY OF THE BACKGROUND OF RECENT RUSSIAN HISTORY

BY GEORGE KENNAN

"THE Prelude to Bolshevism" is not a well-chosen title for the story of Premier Kerensky's conflict with General Kornilov. That conflict was not a "prelude" in the sense of an overture or introduction. It was merely an episode in the evolution of Bolshevism and might be better described as an interlude. The real prelude to Bolshevism was the usurpation of governmental authority by the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in the early spring of 1917. Bolshevism was the outcome of that usurpation, and it was a formidable and growing power long before Kerensky became the head of the Russian state. The quarrel between the Premier and his Commander-in-Chief undoubtedly helped the Bolsheviki by giving them a pretext for raising the cry of "counter-revolution;" but it can hardly be regarded either as an originating cause of Bolshevism or as a determining factor in its ultimate success. Lenine and Trotsky would probably have overthrown Kerensky even if Kornilov had never been born. Although there are great differences of opinion and many discrepancies of testimony with regard to the clash between Kerensky and Kornilov, the facts that are not in dispute seem to be these:

In July, 1917, when Kerensky became the Premier of a Socialistic Ministry,[2] the situation in Russia was perilous and alarming. The country was full of German agents, traitors, and spies; the first forcible attempt of the Bolsheviki to overthrow the Provisional Government had only just been defeated; the armies at the front, demoralized by Bolshevist propaganda, were rapidly disintegrating, and the Germans, taking advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them, broke through the Russian lines in Galicia and began an advance on Tarnopol. The success of the enemy on the southwestern front was wholly due to the breaking down of discipline in the Russian army as the result of Bolshevist influence and agitation; but Kerensky, assuming that it was due to the incompetence of the Commander-in-Chief, dismissed General Brusilov and appointed in his place General Kornilov, a Cossack officer who had already distinguished himself as commander of the Eighth Russian Army on the southwestern front. General Kornilov accepted the appointment, but made his acceptance conditional upon the adoption of certain reforms intended to re-establish discipline in the army. These reforms were not objectionable to Kerensky in principle, but the form in which the demand for them was made seemed to him "sharp," "tactless," and "inadmissible," and on that account alone he came near revoking the appointment that he had just made. "Kornilov, however," the Premier says, "was permitted to retain his position, partly to avoid changes in the High Command at that critical moment, and partly because his conduct was ascribed to the influence of adventurers surrounding him at Headquarters."

Kornilov immediately issued an order restoring the death penalty for cowardice, treason, or disobedience in the army, and urgently recommended that Kerensky adopt a similar measure for the punishment of the same offenses in the rear. Kerensky, however, was not willing to do this, because, as he said, he "considered it absolutely impossible to carry out the sentence of death under the conditions of a free political life."

At the National Conference in Moscow, on August 28, General Kornilov and General Kaledin both recommended that politics be kept out of the army; that the power of the soldiers' committees be greatly restricted; that the disciplinary rights of superior officers be restored; that the usurpation of power by central and local soviets be immediately stopped; and that all disciplinary measures found to be necessary at the front be made applicable also in the rear.

These recommendations, however, went unheeded, because, as Kerensky explained, the policy of the Provisional Government was "to abstain from forcing events or provoking explosions." Taking fresh courage from the Premier's passive attitude, Lenine, Trotsky, and their associates renewed their activity and made preparations for another attempt to overthrow the Government.

On September 6, after the Germans had captured Riga, the situation became so alarming that Kerensky decided to proclaim martial law; and in order that he might have trustworthy and loyal troops for the enforcement of it he sent the Deputy Minister of War (Savinkov) to army Headquarters with a request that Kornilov send immediately to the capital "a well-disciplined army force." In obedience to these instructions, Kornilov on the following day ordered General Krimov to proceed to Petrograd with the whole of the Third Cavalry Corps, which included a division from Central Asia and the Caucasus.

Up to this point there is substantial agreement as to the facts; but all the events of the following week were then, and are still, in dispute. In less than five days after the Cavalry Corps started for Petrograd the relations between the Premier and his Commander-in-Chief suddenly changed, apparently as the result of verbal information carried back and forth by an envoy named Lvov. Whether the latter misrepresented Kerensky to Kornilov, or Kornilov to Kerensky, or both, it is impossible to determine; but the result was a rupture. Kerensky accused Kornilov of sending the Third Cavalry Corps to Petrograd with secret instructions to overthrow the Provisional Government and establish a dictatorship. Kornilov, on the other hand, accused Kerensky of double dealing, and declared that "under the pressure of the Bolshevist majority in the Soviets" he (Kerensky) "was playing into the hands of the German General Staff."

On September 10 Kerensky ordered Kornilov to turn over the command of the armies to General Klembovsky. Kornilov, supported by Klembovsky, Baluiev, Shcherbatov, Denikine, and practically all of the general officers at the front, refused to obey, and issued an appeal to the nation in which he said:

> I pledge myself to secure for the people, through victory over the foreign foe, the convocation of the Constituent Assembly, in which the people themselves will decide upon their destiny and will choose the form of their new political life. . . . To avoid the clash of arms, to avert all the bloodshed that would result from fratricidal war, and forgetting all insults, I say publicly to the Provisional Government, "Come to my Headquarters, where your liberty is guaranteed by my word of honor, and, together with me, work out the Government plan for national defense, which, while securing victory, will lead the Russian people to its great future."

To this Kerensky responded by denouncing the Commander-in-Chief as a "traitor," and by declaring that in sending to Petrograd the "well-disciplined army force" for which the Premier himself had asked, Kornilov had committed an act of sedition and rebellion.

Meanwhile the Bolsheviki, taking advantage of this conflict, raised the cry of "counter-revolution," and declared that Kornilov was marching on Petrograd for the purpose of overthrowing the Provisional Government and re-establishing the old monarchical régime. At the same time they isolated the Third Cavalry Corps by cutting all its communications and sent emissaries to inform the cavalrymen that Kornilov had been declared a traitor; that he was dead; and that if they wished to preserve the fruits of the Revolution they must refuse to fight the troops of the Petrograd garrison. Under the influence of this Bolshevist propaganda the Third Cavalry Corps virtually went to pieces, and its commander, General Krimov, committed suicide.

Thus tragically ended the attempt of General Kornilov to secure a government that would carry on the war energetically, restore discipline in the army, deal resolutely with the Bolsheviki, and put to death all traitors, German agents and spies. Of course Kornilov was guilty of insubordination when he refused to obey the order to surrender his command; but he was not a "traitor," and if Kerensky had joined forces with him, or had even followed his advice, the Bolsheviki never would have overthrown the Provisional Government and the shameful Brest-Litovsk treaty would not have been signed. Kerensky attributes the triumph of the Bolsheviki to the popular fear of a counter-revolution which Kornilov's "revolt" excited. Kornilov, on the other hand, regarded it as a natural outcome of the "weakness and indecision" of a "spineless" Government. That both men had at heart the welfare of their country there can be no doubt; but one was a soldier and a man of action, while the other was a theorist, a politician, and, to some extent, a compromiser. Kornilov was technically in the wrong; but few people outside of the Bolsheviki ever questioned the unselfishness of his motives. Even Kerensky himself felt bound to pay a tribute to Kornilov's patriotism. "I have written many

[1] The Prelude to Bolshevism. By A. K. Kerensky, Former Prime Minister of Russia. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

[2] Prince Lvoff, Premier of the First Provisional Government, was the last non-Socialist member of the original Ministry. When he resigned, on July 20, 1917, Kerensky, who was at that time Minister of War, succeeded him. The Cabinet was then composed wholly of Socialists.

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things against him," he admits in his preface, "but I feel obliged to say emphatically that I never doubted his love for his country. I saw not in bad intention, but in *a lack of understanding* and in great political inexperience, the cause of his actions."

In October, 1917, a commission was appointed to investigate the whole "Kornilov affair." Kerensky was the principal witness, and his book is nothing more than a stenographic report of his testimony, with later additions, comments, and explanations. Although it is merely an *ex parte* statement of his own case, it is entitled to fair consideration; but it should be read in connection with General Kornilov's orders, telegrams, and appeals, and with Robert Wilton's chapter on "Kornilov and the Cossacks."[1]

In November, 1917, less than a month after Kerensky gave in the Winter Palace the testimony that he has now published, the Provisional Government was overthrown by Lenine and Trotsky and the Premier went into hiding. General Kornilov, who had vainly urged Kerensky to take severe repressive measures against the Bolsheviki long before this catastrophe occurred, made his way to southeastern Russia, where a few months later he was killed while fighting at the head of the Cossacks against Trotsky's Red Guard.

The view taken by the Bolsheviki of Kerensky's attitude toward them and toward Kornilov was well expressed by Lenine, who, after he had come into power, said, rather contemptuously: "Kerensky is not a man of character, resolution, or force. He knew that General Kornilov was his friend, yet he ordered his arrest; he knew that Trotsky was his enemy, yet he let him alone."

[1] See "The Birth of the Russian Democracy," by A. J. Sack, Chapter XV, and "Russia's Agony," by Robert Wilton, Chapter XXIV.

THE NEW BOOKS

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

Book About the English Bible (A). By Josiah H. Penniman, Ph.D., LL.D. The Macmillan Company, New York.

Contact With the Other World. The Latest Evidence as to Communication with the Dead. By James H. Hyslop, Ph.D., LL.D. The Century Company, New York.

Christian Approach to Islam (The). By James L. Barton, LL.D. Illustrated. The Pilgrim Press, Boston.

This book is of high importance for the reconstruction of international relations on an enduring basis. Dr. Barton, a Christian scholar and a statesman also, is doubly qualified by long experience to speak with authority on a thorny problem.

He exhibits Islam historically as the militant religion of Mohammed bent on dominating the world, tracing its growth to imperial greatness and its decline to its present collapse as a government, but still strong as a religion held by one-seventh of the world's population. Next, approaching Islam critically, its merits and defects are impartially appraised, its common grounds with Christianity, its inadequacy when tested by life, and the consequent dissatisfaction of many Mohammedans, their revolts and ineffectual attempts at reformation. Concurrently with this disintegration a change of attitude toward Christianity is exhibited, auspicious for a constructive approach to Islam. Here Dr. Barton sets forth the difficulties to be overcome both in Islam and in Christendom, the concessions required in mere matters of form, and the simplicity with which, avoiding points of controversy, the Gospel, in the life and teachings of Jesus, must be presented as fulfilling man's highest aspirations. In this way of approach to Islam he outlines a programme of evangelization and a reorganization for conquest by standardized and specialized missionary work.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

Armenians in America (The). By M. Vartan Malcom. Introduction by Hon. James W. Gerard. Illustrated. The Pilgrim Press, Boston.

Commercial Policy in War Time and After. A Study of the Application of Democratic Ideas to International Commercial Relations. By William Smith Culbertson. Introduction by Henry C. Emery. Problems of War and Reconstruction. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Developing Executive Ability. By Enoch Burton Gowin. The Ronald Press Company, New York.

German Empire (The), 1867–1914, and the Unity Movement. By William Harbutt Dawson. 2 vols. The Macmillan Company, New York.

League of Nations Covenant (The). Edited by Samuel McCune Lindsay. Published by the Academy of Political Science, Columbia University, New York.

A series of addresses and papers presented at the National Conference held under the auspices of the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York, June 5, 1919, discussing the new international obligations of the United States under the proposed Covenant of the League of Nations. The papers included in this volume are contributions from Senator Pittman, Dwight W. Morrow, George Wharton Pepper, George W. Wickersham, Abram I. Elkus, and ten others.

Modern Japan: Social—Industrial—Political. By Amos S. Hershey and Susanne W. Hershey. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis.

Politics of Industry (The). By Glenn Frank. The Century Company, New York.

Reconstructing America: Our Next Big Job. Edited by Edwin Wildman. Illustrated. The Page Company, Boston.

POETRY

New Voices. By Marguerite Wilkinson. The Macmillan Company, New York.

Poems and Prose (The). By Ernest Dowson. (The Modern Library of the World's Best Books.) Boni & Liveright, New York.

This convenient edition of Dowson's poems and prose has for an Introduction Arthur Symons's discriminating study of that poet and his works.

Treasury of War Poetry (A). British and American Poems of the World War, 1914–1919. Edited by George Herbert Clarke. Second Series. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

WAR BOOKS

Canada at War, 1914–1918. A Record of Heroism and Achievement. By J. Castell Hopkins, F.S.S., F.R.G.S. Including A Story of Five Cities. By Robert John Renison. Illustrated. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

History of the Great War (A). By Bertram Benedict, A.B. 2 vols. Vol I. Illustrated. The Bureau of National Literature (Inc.), New York.

Prussianism and Pacifism. By Poultney Bigelow, M.A., F.R.G.S. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Story of the American Legion (The). By George Seay Wheat. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

This is a clear and eminently readable exposition of the history, the purpose, and ideals of the American Legion. It tells of the first inception of the idea among the A. E. F. and of its development to include all those who wore the American uniform during the great war. It should prove of great interest to any man who wore either gold or silver chevrons during the war.

Throttled. By Inspector Thomas J. Tunney, as told to Paul Merrick Hollister. Illustrated. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston.

Inspector Tunney was head of the "bomb squad" of the New York Police. Exceedingly interesting is his account of German plots and their detection from 1914 on. Other than bomb activities are described; for instance, secret codes and how they were deciphered. The narrative is decidedly worth reading.

Under the Bolshevik Reign of Terror. By Rhoda Power. McBride, Nast & Co., Ltd., New York.

Way of the Eagle (The). By Major Charles J. Biddle. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

With the Yankee Division in France. By Frank P. Sibley. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

DRAMA

Abraham Lincoln. By John Drinkwater. With Introduction by Arnold Bennett. Houghton Mifflin Company.

In Mr. Bennett's Introduction to this play he gives an interesting account of the reception which it received from the London public. It was staged in a little theater in Hammersmith, and Mr. Bennett says:

> Americans will more clearly realize what John Drinkwater has achieved with the London public if they imagine somebody putting on a play about the Crimean War at some unknown derelict theater round about Two Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and drawing all New York to Two Hundred and Fiftieth Street.

The figure of Abraham Lincoln as shadowed forth by the author of this play is one of tremendous dignity and restrained power and in the main it is a figure recognizable as true by American readers. Mr. Drinkwater says of his play:

> I am an Englishman, and not a citizen of the great country that gave Lincoln birth. I have, therefore, written as an Englishman, making no attempt to achieve a "local color" of which I have no experience, or to speak in an idiom to which I have not been bred. To have done otherwise, as I am sure any American friends that this play may have the good fortune to make will allow, would have been to treat a great subject with levity.

Mr. Drinkwater has, perhaps wisely, not attempted to write in the American idiom. But for those more familiar with our Civil War period than the average Londoner the introduction of an English housemaid into Lincoln's Springfield home and the introduction into the White House of the crudely drawn figure of William Custis, a Negro who talks very much after the fashion of a comic-opera Indian, does in some measure destroy the dramatic illusion which the author has sought to create. The fact that the play has been so successful in London affords an interesting comment upon the growing closeness of the relationship between England and the United States. It is also proof of the inherent worth of Mr. Drinkwater's conception.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alaska: Our Beautiful Northland of Opportunity. By Agnes Rush Burr. Illustrated. The Page Company, Boston.

Few people can read this book and look at its pictures without feeling a fervent desire to visit our wonderful Territory. The work is brightly written and contains a mine of information about the scenic, geographical, and commercial characteristics of Alaska.

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AN ANNOUNCEMENT

to those interested in

WITH the beginning of the curriculum year in September The Outlook will print a series of articles which, the editors believe, will be of vital importance to all those interested in the teaching of Civics throughout the United States.

These articles—twenty or more, as they develop—will cover and parallel the new course in Community Civics recently arranged by the Department of Education of the City of New York as a requirement in High School study.

The course itself, bearing the title of "The Government of New York City with State and Federal Relationships," approaches the teaching of Civics from an entirely new angle. The purpose of the course is not merely the imparting of information but the building of citizenship. Its primary aim is to make the pupil understand that he or she actually is a citizen, no matter what his or her age may be, and to inculcate through the means of practical illustrations the idea that the government belongs to the people and that good government depends fundamentally upon the individual's comprehension of this fact.

The articles which will appear in The Outlook will follow the syllabus prepared by the Department of Education of the City of New York, and will be written in the main, if not entirely, by the teachers most conversant with the various topics to be taken up.

The series will be begun with an introductory article by Dr. John L. Tildsley, Associate Superintendent in charge of New York City High Schools, outlining and explaining the aim, scope, and practical operation of the new course.

The articles in The Outlook will be so arranged that every instructor or teacher of Civics in the United States may keep in close touch with the New York City High School Course through the use of The Outlook alone. It is the object of the editors to make The Outlook an authoritative, useful, and practical text-book upon this great subject which now, more than ever before, is of such importance in our National education.

We must make our citizens intelligent citizens—and it is the sincere belief of The Outlook that this new High School course developed in New York City marks the most notable advance toward this end that has been made in the American Public School System in many years.

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OF CONSEQUENCE

the teaching of Civics

This is the list of subjects to be covered in the New York City High School Course in "City Government with State and Federal Relationships."

The Outlook will print authoritative articles by representative teachers of the New York High Schools covering this course and paralleling it, with an introductory article by Frank A. Rexford, in charge of Community Civics for the New York Department of Education.

1. Introductory and Explanatory Article
2. The City's Water Supply
3. Guarding the Health of the People
4. Protecting the Food of the City
5. Clothing: A Subject of Slight Official Action
6. Regulation of Buildings
7. Protection of Life and Property
8. Public Education
9. Public Regulation of Work
10. Public Provision for Recreation
11. Communication and Transportation
12. Lighting and Heating as Public Utilities
13. Disposal of City Wastes
14. City Planning
15. Civic Beauty
16. Care of the City's Wards
17. Making the Laws
18. Carrying Out the Laws
19. Judicial Action
20. Paying the City's Bills
21. The Part of the Citizen in Government

An explanatory pamphlet containing an announcement of this course together with a summary of practical suggestions for the use of The Outlook in the teaching of Current History, Civics, English, and Rhetoric—a complete manual of instruction—will be mailed upon request to any instructor or teacher in the United States. This pamphlet also contains an announcement and explanation of The Outlook's special class-room rates.

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WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP IN THE SCARBOROUGH SCHOOL, SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, NEW YORK

Based on The Outlook of August 27, 1919

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: The Mexican Situation.
Reference: Page 625.
Questions:

1. What is the present Mexican situation both from a National and an international point of view? 2. Discuss whether the American Government should pay the ransom money demanded by the Mexican bandits. 3. Did Captain Matlack do right in escaping with the two American aviators after he had paid only half the sum demanded? Give reasons. 4. Tell somewhat at length what you think The Outlook means by saying that "the incident supplies its own commentary." 5. State and discuss what you consider the attitude of President Carranza toward the United States to be. 6. Find out all the facts you can about Carranza. Has the United States recognized him as the head of the *de facto* Mexican Government? If so, when? Would you recognize such a man as Carranza as the head of a Government in the twentieth century? Discuss. 7. What would it mean for the Government at Washington "to adopt a radical change in its policy with regard to Mexico"? Describe Mr. Wilson's policy toward Mexico since he became President. 8. Tell, with reasons, whether you approve of his policy. 9. Is it the duty of the United States to protect its own citizens *wherever they may be?* Is it true that "every failure on the part of our Government to protect its own nationals is simply an invitation to the Mexicans to go on killing Americans"? Give several reasons. 10. Discuss whether it is the duty of the United States to establish a stable government in Mexico? What would such a step by our Government involve? 11. What, in your opinion, is the basic trouble with Mexico and the Mexicans?

B. Topic: England at Peace.
Reference: Pages 636, 637.
Questions:

1. What impressions of England at peace do you get from reading this article by Mr. Nichols? 2. Make several comparisons between the effect of the great war upon England and its effect upon the United States. 3. The main theme of his article Mr. Nichols tells us is "an English-speaking fellowship." How much do you prize the friendship between America and Great Britain? Discuss whether there is any other country whose friendship the United States should prize more. Name a dozen or fifteen democratic contributions England has made to America. 4. Write up a brief account of the story of liberty and self-government in England. Estimate the world-wide importance of this story. 5. Explain how, in your opinion, still closer relations between Britain, America, and the English-speaking peoples as a whole can be maintained. 6. Discuss to what extent the future of civilization depends upon mutual kindly feelings among the English-speaking peoples. 7. You cannot afford to be ignorant of the contents of the following books: "British-American Discords and Concords," by the History Circle (Putnams); "Imperial England," by Lovell and Payne (Macmillan); "Explaining the Britishers," by F. W. Wile (Doran); "The English-Speaking Peoples," by G. L. Beer (Macmillan).

II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Topic: A Significant Prophecy.
Reference: Editorial, pages 631, 631.
Questions:

1. What, in your opinion, are the most significant sentences in the paragraph The Outlook quotes from Professor Schmidt, found on page 631? Say a few things about each one of the sentences you select. 2. The Outlook is sure that "the autocracy of the mob is proved to be as fatal to the community as the autocracy of kings," but it does not cite instances. Can you? 3. Explain why "the rule of the majority does not make a democracy." Had you thought that such rule *did* make a democracy? 4. In the course of civilization several different types of government have been tried and finally rejected. Do you think it possible likewise that democracy will be forced to give way to some other system of government? Reasons. 5. Discuss whether any other system of government could be productive of better results to mankind. 6. Do some of the interpreting The Outlook, in the last paragraph of this editorial, suggests ought to be done.

III—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

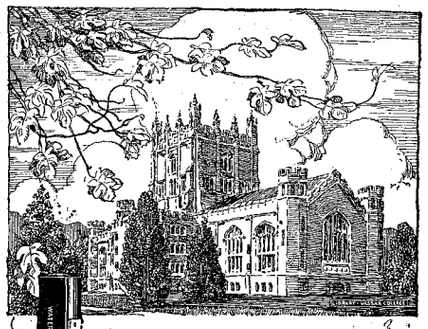
(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. Military intervention in Mexico is the duty of the United States. 2. Great Britain is more democratic than the United States. 3. America is an industrial democracy.

IV—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in The Outlook for August 27, 1919. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning *in your own words*. The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Policy, ransom money (625); Buckingham Palace, civilization (637).



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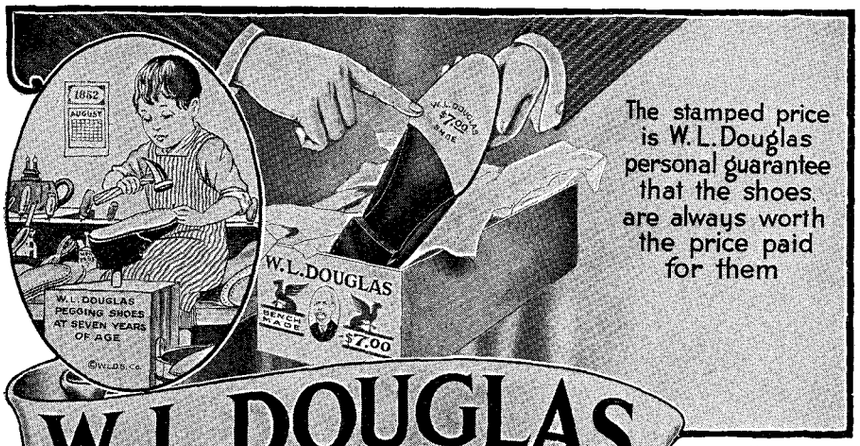

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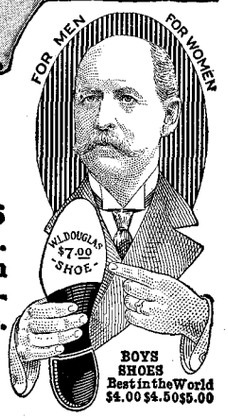

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ANOTHER VIEW OF THE WASHINGTON RIOTS

Your editorial of August 6 on "Racial Tension and Race Riots" is unfortunate, because it does an injustice to the brotherhood of Outlook readers who have come to expect only the highest standard of justice and fair play in your weekly. Your "impartial correspondent" has violated your own policy of "the square deal" and has given offense to the citizens of Washington. It is not necessary for me to analyze the entire article; I need only turn the light on a few statements to show its quality. He speaks of "four or five attempts to commit rape, one of them successful," and of the "wife of a soldier returning from her work . . . *jostled* by two Negroes," and of "innocent Negroes . . . dragged from street cars and brutally beaten." The facts are that there were four actual cases of rape by Negroes, that the wife of the soldier was not merely "jostled," but shamefully handled. While your correspondent speaks of "innocent Negroes" being "dragged from street cars and beaten," he does not say that there were very few of such cases; and he makes no reference to the attacks by Negroes, to their shooting from their windows at passing street cars and automobiles, to their attempts at terrorism by rushing squads of armed men in automobiles shooting promiscuously as they dashed along the streets, to their resistance to officers of the law, to their attempts to protect those who were arrested though they were known to be guilty.

I have written the foregoing simply to indicate how an innocent-looking article may muddy the waters of race relations. Some of us Southerners have been giving our lives for years in an effort to solve this problem of race relations. We may be too sensitive at interference. But we are conscious of working at the most delicate, difficult, and dangerous job in America. Some of us are perfectly willing ourselves to drink the bitter cup of the mob and be lynched if thereby we could remove the race hatred from the hearts of white and Negro alike.

In race relations democracy has failed. This problem can never be solved by force—least of all by force from the Negroes. American civilization is like a long procession ever advancing on a narrow highway. The Negroes are in the rear of this procession, except for a few who, by the aid of white people, have moved forward somewhat. This procession can never stop and can never turn back.

Nothing is more foolish than for the Negro to fight for his rights, for the more he fights the farther the procession moves ahead. He forgets that he has absolutely nothing that the white man will turn back in the procession to get—no language, no literature, no commerce, no art, no science, no philosophy, no religion. The destiny of the Negro in America is as inexorable as the law of gravitation. He must advance or perish, and he can advance only by winning the good will of the great white hosts ahead of him.

Turning back to the Washington riots, I charge that the great crimes were not committed by the mobs at all, "for they knew not what they were doing," but by the public press, for kindling the fires of race hatred; by the Negro ministry, for playing the part of the demagogue and inciting their people to fight for their rights;

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Another View of the Washington Riots (Continued)

and by the white ministry, for their aloofness from the great unfinished missionary job lying at their doorstep and for their failure to preach justice and forgiveness to this race in childhood. The Christian ministry of America is under indictment for the crimes of race riots, for the unspeakable burden of fear that the Negroes carry on their hearts day and night, for the shameful injustice perpetrated by white employers and landlords, for the blight of race hatred that tarnishes the soul of every white child born on this continent. The race problem will be solved in America on the day that the Christian ministry ceases preaching racehood and begins preaching in reality brotherhood. The Negro minister will then lead his people to achieve the blessings of civilization, not by fighting for them, but by becoming worthy of them; and the white minister will lead his people, not to look on the misfortune of their brothers in black and pass by on the other side, but will be as the good Samaritan, ever ready to *walk* in the princely strength of a son of God in order that his less favored fellow-citizen may enjoy blessings that he is not fully able to pay for.

J. E. McCULLOCH,
General Secretary Southern
Sociological Congress.

Washington, D. C.

WE STAND CORRECTED

A St. Louis (Mo.) friend of The Outlook has sent us the clipping from the St. Louis (Mo.) "Republic" which we publish below. In view of the charges contained therein, we have appointed a special member of our staff to have jurisdiction over the guardianship of the fair name and fame of St. Louis (Mo.). If St. Louis (Mo.) ever is confused in our columns again with East St. Louis (Ill.) we will promptly throw this member of our staff to the St. Louis (Mo.) lions. This promise holds good until St. Louis (Mo.) is considerate enough to have a riot of its own which will bring the blush of shame to the civic cheek of East St. Louis (Ill.) or until one or other of the cities in question is considerate enough of our proof-readers to change its name.—THE EDITORS.

(From the St. Louis Republic of August 15)

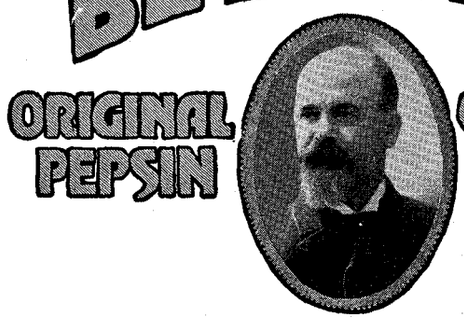
THE OUTLOOK GOES TO SLEEP

An article in The Outlook by Charles W. Holman, of Chicago, deals with the race riot there and in other cities. It is preceded by a few paragraphs of comment by the editors, in which they discuss the subject, but fail to note that their correspondent has repeated an ancient and exploded libel upon St. Louis. Mr. Holman says:

"The trouble in Chicago in no way resembled outbreaks which have taken place in other cities, such as those in Washington and St. Louis."

Is it possible that the editors of The Outlook do not know that there has been no outbreak against Negroes in St. Louis? Are they ignorant of the fact that there was an outbreak in East St. Louis, a city in the same State that boasts of Chicago as its metropolis, and that the terrified Negroes in East St. Louis fled across the Mississippi to St. Louis—which, may we remind The Outlook, is in Missouri—where they were protected and cared for?

Of course they are not, but somebody should rap the Rev. Lyman Abbott across the knuckles with a ruler. St. Louis had enough trouble making the New York dailies correct the same blunder directly after the riots without being obliged to take The Outlook to task at this late date.



Indigestion is the most universal of human complaints

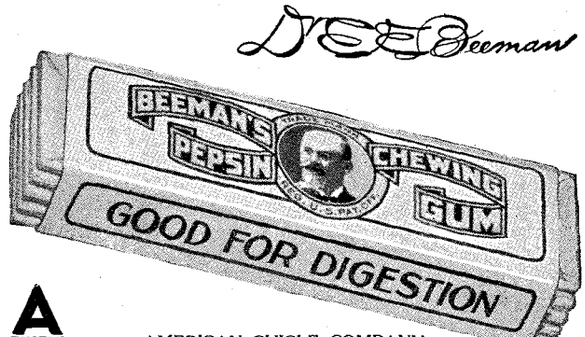
IT is rare to find a successful American business man or woman who has not suffered more or less from some slight form of indigestion, causing distress after eating.

To many an individual, dyspepsia is the price of success—the direct result of neglecting—often abusing—one's digestion, eating hurriedly, irregularly and under high mental strain.

And yet, how greatly the consequences of this neglect could be reduced by the routine, systematic use of my original pepsin chewing gum for ten to twenty minutes after every meal. An adequate flow of saliva would be assured, the digestive processes aided and nerve tension relaxed, with its essential improvement in the gastric blood supply.

In a word, chewing Beeman's Original Pepsin Gum will bring prompt relief to many a sufferer—and in a manner pleasant, safe and convenient.

D. C. Beeman



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THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

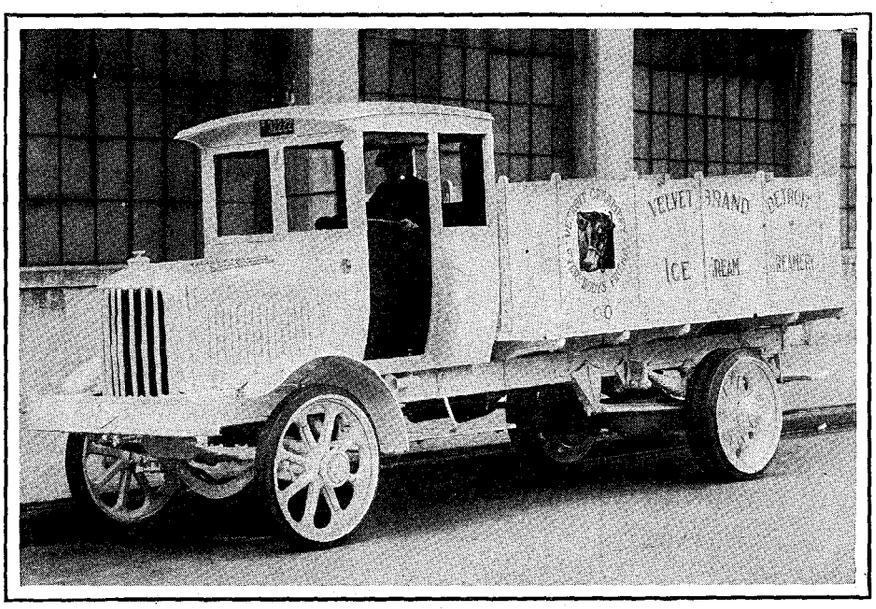
Believing that the advance of business is a subject of vital interest and importance, The Outlook will present under the above heading frequent discussions of subjects of industrial and commercial interest. This department will include paragraphs of timely interest and articles of educational value dealing with the industrial upbuilding of the Nation. Comment and suggestions are invited.

PUTTING IT UP TO THE MOTOR TRUCK

BY LOUIS LING

SCARS on my memory that time fails to eradicate are recollections of horses suffering abuse at the hands of cruel or ignorant drivers.

That is one of many reasons why I have welcomed the motor truck. Every truck added to business equipment means the release of several horses from possible abuse or overwork.



HELPING TO KEEP SWELTERING CITY PEOPLE COOL

The motor truck has been of great assistance to ice-cream makers, dairymen, and bottlers in solving perplexing delivery problems during hot spells. This truck, unlike a horse, is not bothered by severe heat

This angle of motor transportation was brought home to me during a recent period of very hot weather. The temperature mounted suddenly to the upper nineties, and immediately nearly a million people in our city were clamoring for ice-cream, soft drinks, and all the other food and drink products that are in abnormal demand when the streets are baked in torrid heat.

On such occasions the purveyors of ice-cream and similar products are confronted with serious and perplexing delivery problems. Not only is the demand extraordinary, but it must be met with promptness. Horses have always suffered unspeakably under such conditions, and it is a relief to know that in some measure at least their release is being effected.

But, aside from this consideration of the subject, the rapid adoption of motor-driven vehicles by industry and commerce presents some interesting and significant facts. Dairymen, creamery companies, manufacturers of ice-cream, bottlers, and the like, are using motor trucks in ever-increasing numbers. To revert once more to the transportation problems that arise during hot spells, when horse-drawn vehicles are used the delivery system frequently breaks down under the strain, no matter how fine the equine equipment. The housewife is caught with a dessertless menu; the soda fountains are short of supplies at a critical moment. Under such conditions motor-driven trucks are more dependable. They do not tire; they stand up and keep going under the extra pressure, and are insensible to the vagaries of temperature. The advantages are considerable and too obvious to be questioned.

More prosaic than delivering ice-cream and cooling drinks, but more necessary, is the job of the excavating and building contractor. Never has his task been so important as now, when in many of our large cities the housing problem has become so acute that special measures have had to be taken to build homes in wholesale fashion and in record time.

In Detroit, for example, the situation was so bad that the prosperity of the city was endangered. Business leaders got together and formed a special building and loan company, with $5,000,000 capitalization, so that the pressing need might be met with the least friction and delay possible, lest the working people seeking modest quarters, discouraged by rent profiteers and the lack of purchasable homes, leave the city and thus cripple industry.

A new era of building is consequently under way, and it is noticeable that many contractors are using motor trucks on the excavating jobs and for the delivery of building material. Again power-driven vehicles are proving their peculiar virtues and speed is gained and money saved, while incidentally many a horse has been relieved from torturing toil.

With the failure of the ordinary methods of transporting commodities to meet the requirements of commerce and industry during the last few years and the high cost of food attributed to this very inadequacy of our regular systems of distribution, the motor truck has come into its own. It has been hailed as the savior of a dangerous situation and has inspired the hope that a period of saner prices is at hand.

Herbert Hoover has been quoted as

A 10-Billion Dollar Industry Needs Men

Nearly a century ago American "clipper" ships were supreme on the seven seas carrying the world's merchandise to the markets of all nations. Today American freighters in constantly increasing numbers and American manufacturers are reclaiming our title to merchant leadership of the world.

Learn World Commerce

NO such opportunity as this will come again in our day. It's the turn of the tide in American business abroad.

Our foreign trade is smashing all records for volume by millions of dollars each month. The world's orders are pouring into America. New demands for merchandise are being made upon us—new markets are open to us.

The call is for more men to carry on and build up this great industry. But they must know the business ways of other peoples, the technique of foreign buying and selling, the theory, the principles and the practice of world commerce. The Course in Foreign Trade of the Business Training Corporation is meeting this need successfully. Enrolled in it are groups of executives and assistants in such firms as Gaston Williams and Wigmore, Standard Oil Co., General Motors Export Co., Chase National Bank, General Electric Co., and scores of others.

The course adds to your experience in domestic business the knowledge necessary for entering the markets of the world. It is suited for the use of banker, salesman, manufacturer, business man, producer of crude or finished materials, sales manager, traffic man and those who would enter the foreign trade field from any line. It makes you more valuable in your present job and opens a new field of personal advancement.

Do You Know

That America has today four firms which taken together can build more ships in a year than any country in the world could build before 1918?

That our exports alone have jumped from 2 Billion in 1914 to an estimated 7 Billion in 1919 with every sign of continued growth at the same rate?

That our new foreign trade is backed by the largest creditor country in the world—and the wealthiest?

That more than 30,000 American firms have expressed to the Dept. of Commerce at Washington their intention of pushing foreign trade in their various lines of manufacture? And that each requires the services of foreign trade men?

Free Booklet

"The New Foreign Trade" is the title of a 64-page booklet telling the things you want to know about the present big opportunity and the Course in Foreign Trade itself. A copy of it will be sent you without obligation if you will fill in and return the request blank below.

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More concrete information can be supplied if you accompany the coupon with a letter telling of your experience and interest in foreign trade.

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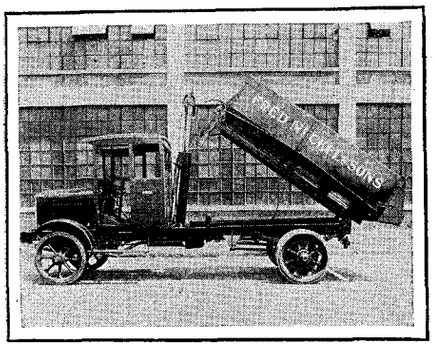
Putting It Up to the Motor Truck (Continued)

declaring that fifty per cent of the perishables produced in America are wasted. This waste, he believes, can be stopped by the development of rural motor express systems and the establishment of public markets. At the same time the farmer will not have to maintain so many draft animals, and many acres used for the raising of their fodder can be turned over to the cultivation of food for the public.

William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, has declared that to perfect transportation the railways, waterways, and highways must be linked together, and he believes the motor truck is the connecting link. He has been quoted as saying: "I am convinced that neither the railways nor the waterways will reach their normal place as a servant of the people unless linked up with motor-truck routes." This conviction is undoubtedly widespread, for it has stimulated an immense activity in the building of good roads throughout the country. When rural motor express lines are established, the cost of the commodity hauled to the consumer is lowered, because the number of times it is handled is very materially reduced, and perishable goods also reach the market in much more salable condition.



BUILDERS MUST SPEED UP

The housing problem is an insistent one just now in nearly every city. This truck was added to a contractor's equipment to help him complete his work within the specified time

There are six distinct advantages in motor trucks over horse-drawn vehicles: Greater speed, increased power, adaptability to difficult work, regularity or dependability of service, greater effective range, and advertising or publicity value.

Superior speed is well illustrated in trucks used by newspaper publishers in making morning and evening deliveries to news-stands throughout the city. Road contractors by the use of trucks can work faster and secure contracts that have definite time limits for completion, which competitors who use horses could not guarantee to fulfill in the same time.

A good example of adaptability is the use of motor trucks to haul concrete material in liquid form up into a building under construction where it would be quite impossible to employ horses.

Regularity of service is exemplified in the fact that trucks run regularly under all weather conditions, a point already emphasized and illustrated. This regularity of service is very vital to department stores, newspapers, express, transportation, and coal companies and others who have a reputation to maintain for prompt and reliable deliveries.

Department stores, coal dealers, and various other lines have greatly extended their business activities to a much wider market by means of motor-truck deliveries. At the present time there are hundreds of trucking companies throughout the country hauling express and fast freight to points many miles distant. A new and greater impetus has been given this feature of truck haulage by the organization of "Return Loads Bureaus" of various States, which have the approval of the United States Government.

Trucks that are properly painted make a continuously moving billboard and assist in impressing the public with the fact that merchants using them are among the most progressive in the city. They suggest to the consumer promptness and efficiency.

One more phase of the motor-truck situation deserves special consideration. Automobiles are selected for reasons of style, price, dollar-for-dollar value, the maker's reputation, and the like—the car itself being emphasized by name. With trucks it is first of all a question of selling transportation as such. It is a job for an expert, an engineer of transportation who knows how to approach all the factors involved—methods of loading and unloading, long and short hauls, schedules, routes, cost accounting, systems, comparative value of horse-drawn vehicles and motor trucks, and the like. It is a subject that requires analytical investigation.

Almost every prospect presents a new problem; almost every sale represents a new subject investigated and analyzed in a scientific manner. That the motor truck has nothing to fear from such a method of approach is evidenced by the rapidly increasing number in use and the huge production contemplated for this year.

This Wonderful Range With Two Ovens

"Makes Cooking Easy"

Bakes Bread, Cake, Pies, Biscuits–Broils Steak and Cooks Nine Different Vegetables and Cereals All At One Time.

Although it is less than four feet long it can do every kind of cooking for any ordinary family by gas in warm weather, or by coal or wood when the kitchen needs heating.

The Coal section and the Gas section are just as separate as though you had two ranges in your kitchen.

Note the two gas ovens above—one for baking, glass paneled and one for broiling, with white enamel door.

The large oven below has the Indicator and is heated by coal or wood.

See the cooking surface when you want to rush things—five burners for gas and four covers for coal.

When in a hurry both coal and gas ovens can be operated at the same time, using one for baking bread or roasting meats and the other for pastry baking--It "Makes Cooking Easy"

Gold Medal
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Write for handsome free booklet 179 that tells all about it.

Weir Stove Co., Taunton, Mass. Makers of the Celebrated Glenwood Coal, Wood and Gas Ranges, Heating Stoves and Furnaces.

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Reg. Trade-Mark

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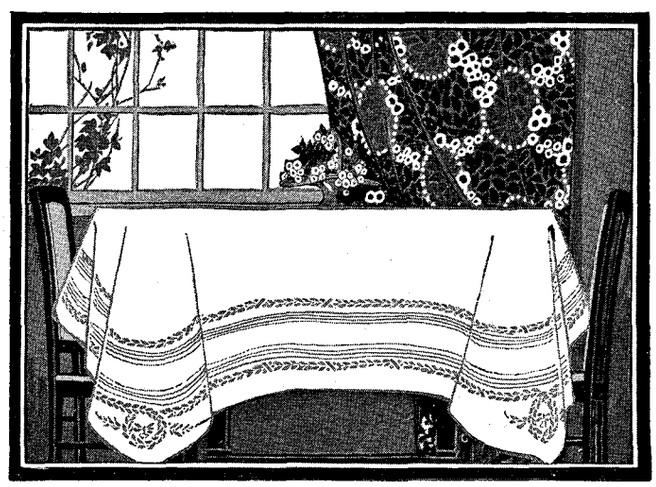
As a result, McCutcheon retail prices are in many cases lower than the present wholesale quotations.

It is our present opinion, based on thorough and personal investigation of the European markets, that Linen prices will not drop for a year or more. We, therefore, believe it is a mistake to postpone Linen purchases in expectation of lower prices.



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James McCutcheon & Company
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Sts., N. Y.

Don't overlook Pages 24 and 25

"Say it with Flowers"

On Your Desk have always a vase of fresh-cut flowers. It's the new national custom to make a brighter business day. Your local florist within a few hours can deliver fresh flowers in any city or town in the United States or Canada through the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Service. They will serve you.

FOURTEEN REASONS FOR AN AMERICAN MANDATORY OVER TURKEY

1. Peace in the Near East cannot be brought about by force, but must come from within. All the people of the Near East would welcome an American mandatory.

2. The Moslems predominate in the Turkish Empire, numbering from fourteen to fifteen millions, according to varying estimates. Should the Allied Powers desire to send a mandatory to Turkey, the Turks would prefer an American mandatory to one from any other nation for two reasons. They think that other nations would never resign a mandatory once undertaken, but that America, having taught the people how to govern themselves, would retire and leave them their independence. They also prefer Americans to deal with because they are more democratic.

3. The Greeks residing in the Turkish Empire number about two millions. They are citizens of the Turkish Empire and are called Ottoman Greeks, unless they as individuals possess Greek citizenship. The Ottoman Greeks would prefer to live under a Greek Government, but if that is impossible, they would warmly welcome an American mandatory.

4. The Armenians in the Turkish Empire number approximately one and a half millions. Whatever arrangements may be made in regard to an independent Armenia, there will always be many Armenians in all parts of Turkey. They regard America as their friend, and would naturally desire an American mandatory.

5. American methods of government separate politics and religion. The union of Church and State is one of the greatest causes of discord and hatred in the Near East. The removal of political control from all religious organizations would tend to promote peaceful relations between the different nationalities, while at the same time both Mohammedans and Christians would be protected in the free exercise of their religion.

6. An American mandatory over Turkey would introduce American methods of education, which teach people the self-respect that conduces to peaceful relations.

7. The people of Turkey are divided up by the use of different languages. An American mandatory would emphasize the English language and introduce a common means of communication.

8. An American mandatory over all of the Turkish Empire (with the possible exception of Mesopotamia and southern Palestine, where Arabs and Jews predominate) would insure the same coinage, the same railway system, and the same custom-house regulations for the whole Empire.

9. Under an American mandatory all the nationalities in Turkey would enjoy security of life and an unmolested opportunity of autonomous development. There would be a free, open-minded, and impartial adjustment of the claims for all, and justice for the individual citizen would be possible.

10. Modern methods of agriculture would make a veritable paradise of Asia Minor, where the rich soil has seldom been more than scratched and the fields and forests have not changed in appearance since Xenophon's descriptions in his "Anabasis."

11. Asia Minor is rich in mines and seaports. American methods of commerce would make it a great commercial center.

12. Under an American mandatory the Dardanelles would be permanently opened

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Fourteen Reasons for An American Mandatory Over Turkey (Continued)

as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations.

13. Close commercial relations between America and Turkey would enable Turkey to develop her own wealth and profit from American exports, while the valuable imports from Turkey would be a source of profit in America.

14. President Wilson says that America must bear her share of the burden in the new order of things.

(Signed) MARY MILLS PATRICK,
President of Constantinople Woman's College.

Paris, France, July 19, 1919.

NEWS FROM MARSOVAN, TURKEY

(From a Bulletin of the American Board)

"Oh, people, send us money and men and supplies," writes one of the American women, wife of the President of Anatolia College, in Marsovan, Turkey. President White was at the head of the American relief party which started on the Leviathan some weeks ago, and which made the record trip via Brest, Marseilles, and Salonika, reaching Constantinople in three weeks and a day.

Mrs. White reports the American flag now flying over the College premises in Marsovan, Turkey, while the British flag is over the Government headquarters. There are still outlaws in the mountains, but she believes the Allies have matters well in hand. About fifty Hindu soldiers are among the guards quartered in Marsovan.

Anatolia College, an American Board institution, was incorporated in Massachusetts in 1894. Its four hundred and more students in normal times included Greeks, Armenians, Russians, and Turks. Nine Americans were on the Faculty and a number of professors of other nationalities. A theological seminary was affiliated with the College, as was also the large and finely equipped Anatolia Hospital. All these buildings were seized by the Turkish Government in 1916, but a number have been returned recently, and now Mrs. White says:

"The doctors and nurses and scrubbers are at work cleaning up the buildings. It is thought that three of our oldest College buildings and three missionary homes will have to be given up because they have been so misused and so contaminated by disease germs.

"Inquiries are already being made by all races as to when our College will open. For the present we must press the relief work, but by fall we hope to take up also the school work. We shall need several first-class American tutors. You will remember that eight of our Armenian teachers were killed by the Turks. Everywhere girls are coming back who were carried away and forcibly married to Turks. Two of our Marsovan schoolgirls were taken into the homes of Turks in Marsovan. They ran away together and got to Constantinople in some way. I saw in one orphanage of this sort a few days ago thirty girls. They expect to have seventy-five. They have sad stories to tell. Most of those who had had babies have left them in the Turkish homes. I heard of one of our Marsovan girls, married to an Arab, who might come back now; but her face had been tattooed in such a way that she was ashamed to show it among people who had known her. The poor mistreated girls! How shall we bring new hope, new life, to them?"

Clean House Without Extra Help!

Be one of the fortunate women who does not worry about the strain of house cleaning. The ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner installed in the home is the biggest labor-saver in it.

ARCO WAND VACUUM CLEANER

No bending, straining, or severe exertion with this efficient cleaner

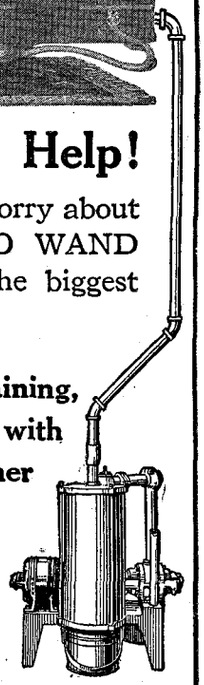
A light, stroking motion of the ARCO WAND takes out all dust, dirt, grit, and lint and suctions it away into the sealed dust bucket of the machine. Rugs, carpets, upholstery, mattresses, pillows, clothes, shelves, corners, and mouldings are quickly cleaned without the drudgery of old-fashioned broom and duster work.

Easily installed in OLD buildings. Made in sizes for Apartments, Residences, Clubs, Factories, Hotels, and all public and private institutions.

Send for copy of illustrated catalog, "The Arco Wand"

Dept. C-55 AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY 816-822 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago

Makers of the world-famous IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators



Machine is set in basement or side room. A suction pipe runs to each floor. ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaners, hose, and tools are sold by all Heating and Plumbing Trade, in sizes at $195 up. Price does not include labor, connections and freight. Sold on easy payments.

Ro-San Rolling Bath Tub With Heater

Full size white enamel tub, nickeled 12-gal. tank. Closes up in space 3 ft. square. On castors—roll it anywhere. Heater attachment for kerosene, gasolene or gas. Water heats quickly, waste drains through hose attached to temporary or permanent outlet. Simple. Guaranteed. Write for catalog and price.

Rowe Sanitary Mfg. Co.
9160 6th St.
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Ask about Ro-San Indoor Closets and Wash-stands. No Plumbing Required.

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Send 35c today for a postpaid "HOME COPY"
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Charles Clayton Morrison and Herbert L. Willett, Editors
The Hymnal for the new social era. For use in all evangelical denominations. "The most beautiful hymnal in the American Church." Returnable copy and prices sent on request.

The Daily Altar
By Herbert L. Willett and Charles Clayton Morrison
A manual of private devotion and family worship, 400 pages. For each day a theme, meditation, Scripture selection, stanza of poetry and prayer. Beautifully printed, bound in leather, with gold stamp. A perfect gift. Price, $2 plus 10c postage.

The Christian Century
Charles Clayton Morrison, Editor
An undenominational journal of religion. Faces the reconstruction era with faith. Indispensable to the thoughtful layman or minister who wants to keep his religious thinking abreast of his other thinking. Three issues sent free on request.

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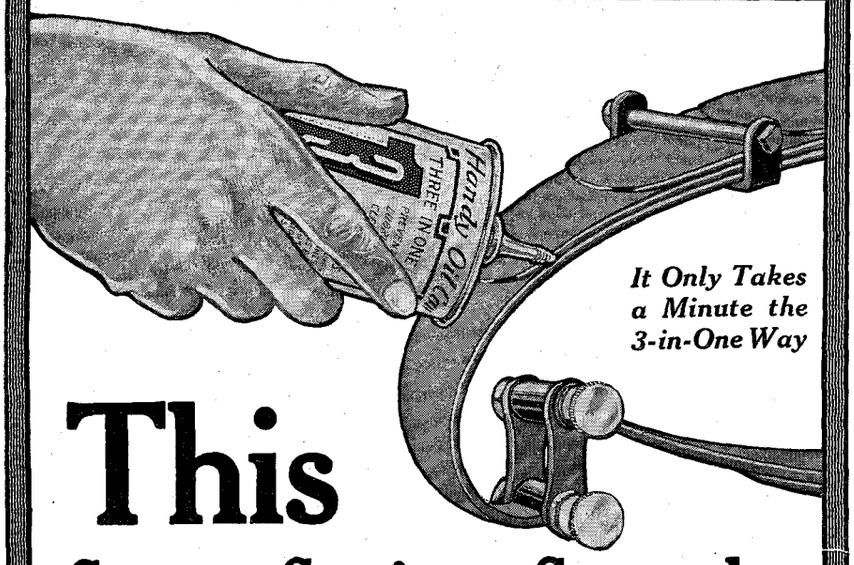

It Only Takes a Minute the 3-in-One Way

This Stops Spring Squeaks

Thousands of car owners, chauffeurs and garage men have adopted the quick, clean, easy 3-in-One Oil way of stopping automobile spring squeaks. Why don't *you* try it? No jacking up the car—no loosening of clips—no need of a spring spreader—no soiling of hands—no frazzling of temper—no trouble whatever. Simply take this Handy Oil Can and squirt

3-in-One Oil

along the edges of the leaves and on the ends of the springs.

3-in-One has wonderful penetrative power. It works its way in between the leaves—supplies the lubrication the spring has been asking for. Squeaking stops, rust is prevented, and much breakage of springs avoided. Oil your magneto with 3-in-One—then you'll always get a fat, hot spark at the right firing instant. Ford owners should try 3-in-One on the commutator—making cranking a lot easier.

Sold at all good stores. East of the Rocky Mountain States, 15c, 25c and 50c in bottles; also in the 30c Handy Oil Cans.

FREE Our Special Automobile Circular tells how 3-in-One brightens up car bodies, polishes the nickel parts, cleans the wind-shield, prevents rust on metal parts, preserves upholstery. Ask us to send you a copy—and a liberal sample of 3-in-One-Oil—both free.

THREE-IN-ONE OIL CO., 165 AEM Broadway, New York A4

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BY THE WAY

These changes on the map to conform with the new era of prohibition are suggested by the "Dramatic Mirror:" "Rye, New York, might be changed to Dry; Bar Harbor, Maine, might become Soda Fountain." Other towns with names that are now inappropriate may be easily recalled: Wineville, California; Stille, Louisiana; Worms, North Dakota; Beerston, New York; Rickey, Alabama; towns that have Rum for their first syllable, such as Rumford; and, above all, Gin, Florida, and Booz, Tennessee.

The "Personal" column of the London "Times" often provides interesting reading. A recent issue contains these announcements:

> A demobilized officer, used to dugouts and shelters, now requires more suitable accommodations for himself and wife, unfurnished house or flat within 40 minutes of London; £50 a year. No furnished flat profiteers, thanks. Premium £10 for reasonable lease. Address ——.
>
> Amiens.—Demobilized English Officers have cars for private hire to all parts of France. Private visits to graves. Tours arranged. Address ——, etc.
>
> Lock of Lord Nelson's hair for sale. Given to advertiser's great-great-aunt by Nelson's daughter, Horatia Nelson Thompson. Offers invited. Address ——, etc.

Nelson's daughter was called by him his "adopted daughter," but was, according to many historians, really his daughter, the child of Lady Hamilton.

Apropos of Lord Nelson, a historian remarks that his famous message, "England expects every man to do his duty," was originally written by him, "Nelson confides that every man will do his duty." At the suggestion of one of his officers, "England" was substituted for "Nelson," and another officer pointed out that "expects" would be much more easily signaled to the fleet than "confides that." So the famous message took its present form.

The American advertising man receives this encomium from a writer in the "New Republic:" "For all his dignity, the advertising man is a good fellow none the less. At lunch time he is lavish and fluent, fecund in anecdote. He is on the right side of things, the optimistic side. He has no use for morbidity, irregularity. He is as patriotic as George M. Cohan. Usually he is married and does not conceal from you the fact that his salary is twice that of the President of the University from which he didn't graduate, since he deserted academic maunderings for the actualities. But he is likely to respect college presidents. Since they are themselves, along his own line, not meanly equipped."

"Well, we still have women and song," observes Abe Martin in the Toledo "Blade," with a lingering memory of the inseparable triad of the old, ante-prohibition days; "but who wants to sing?"

A correspondent of the Denver "News" writes: "Last Sunday an elder announced: 'Owing to a misunderstanding, the supply arranged for in the absence of the regular pastor has not appeared, consequently there will be no service. The congregation will rise and sing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow" and be dismissed.'"

Some of the trivialities that are cabled from abroad to the newspapers and marked "Copyright, all rights reserved," sometimes pass belief. Two in the same column of a New York newspaper are headed "Oyster Catches Mouse" and "Paderewski's Hair

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